The Standard

PACKET EDITION — Per F.M.S. "NIGER."

Nº 6,529 — BUENOS AIRES—SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1884. — XXIII. YEAR.

PARRY & Co.

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189—Florida—189.

Between Cuyo and Corrientes.

The Standard

Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere. Cicero.

Sunday, March 23, 1884.

ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

HAVAS' AGENCY

(VIA GALVESTON.)

Rome, 21st.

The Depretis Cabinet have placed their resignation 'en masse' in the King's hands.

The reorganization of the Cabinet, under present circumstances, presents serious difficulties.

Paris, 20th.

To Dr. Pacheco,
President National Bank

The Loan for the Bank is about to be issued.

Mariano Balcarce.

PRESS TELEGRAMS

Montevideo, 22nd.

Senator Castro gave grand banquet last night to Minister Montt and family.

Germans give grand ball at their Club to-night, in honour of Emperor William.

R.M.S. Minho expected to-morrow.

Portuguese Minister goes up to-night.

Rosario, 22nd.

The thieves who stole a lot of horses from Mr. Kemmis, of Las Rosas, were overtaken near the frontier of Cordoba. They resisted the police, and one of the latter was killed, the thieves escaping.

Handel loaded 400 tons of wheat and 500 of wool.

Man killed by an engine on Central Argentine last night. A peon was killed and another had his leg broken by the fall of a pile o f rails in the station.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

President Roca has returned from the Interior and resumed the reins of power; Dr. Alencar the new Brazilian Minister has presented his credentials and has been received with especial honors by the President. Governor Rocha has just returned from an extended trip through the South camps, inspecting the sites for the new towns and colonies and the routes of the new Railways. The cargo of wooden houses for La Plata has arrived, and the houses are being put together. The Government of Buenos Aires has published a decree ordering the removal of all the departments of the administration to the new capital. The packing up and preparations for a general hegira have begun, and at the end of May will be completed. Mr. Tornquist, one of the most prominent Directors of the Provincial Bank, and a leading merchant of this city, has retired from the Board, and as yet his successor has not been appointed. The great heat and drought are at last over and great rains have fallen, refreshing the camps and stock. Several Australian and New Zealand gentlemen have arrived here on a short visit to have a look at the country; many of them are still out in the camp. The Provincial Government has appointed the 20th April to inaugurate the Bahia Blanca Railway, and the works, owing to the great exertion of Mr. Ware, will be all ready and completed by that time. The Transandine Railway works are completed to Chacabuco and will soon be finished to Junin. The Government Andine Railway will next month be opened to the City of Mendoza. The City improvement works of the Capital are progressing fast. Mr. Devoto, the contractor, has left for Europe. The works of the Santa Fé and colonies Railway will be begun immediately. The National Government naval expedition to Tierra del Fuego has at last started, taking the most ample supplies, &c, to start a penal colony down there. Thousands of Chilians with their families are crossing the Andes into this Republic to settle in the magnificent Argentine valleys and plains on the Limay and Nauquen. The steamer Meath has returned from London to load another frozen mutton cargo, and 10,000 frozen carcases are hanging up at Campana, ready for shipment. Lincoln sheep have advanced in price, also good and conveniently situated hard grass camps, owing to the confidence people have in the very great development of this frozen mutton trade. The great and magnificent railway projects of Messrs Honoré and Bowen, of which we advised our readers in our last Packet Edition, have been approved of by the Government and the contract for the lines has been drawn up and signed by the Governor and the contractors; this contract is now before the Chambers awaiting their approval which will be at once accorded. A new and important Railway Scheme from Bahia Blanca to Patagones will be presented to the Chambers on the opening of the session, and as the project is in very influential hands will be at once carried out. This will connect the Capital with the Rio Negro, one of the grandest schemes of the day. Emigration from Europe to the Plate is as strong as ever, and last week some 1500 new hands arrived, but such is the great demand for labour that in a day all these emigrants find employment. Cattle and sheep are selling so cheap that many owners of the new lands are stocking and settling on same, and never before have we had such a number of new estancias started as at present.

Money rules tight and exchange low, which is attributed to the great expenditure of the Government on its railway and other great works. In no other part of South America are there such vast public works carried on by Government as in this Republic; and Dr Plaza, Minister of Hacienda, merits the very highest praise for his successfully carrying on all these works without a moment's interruption, spite of the tightness of money and the non arrangement of the loans authorized for the payment of these works.

Such is a short summary of the general position of River Plate affairs on the leaving of this mail. In the country districts the wheat and wool crops have far and away surpassed all previous years, whilst in the capital trade is brisk and there is a stir in our streets and a general movement going on that surprises visitors who come out in the steamers to have a short look at the Plate. We really know of no other country on the face of the globe growing faster than this, and we advise all our European readers who may have a little spare money to purchase estancia land and secure real estate in a country of so splendid a future.

Exchange closes at the following rates:—

London—47⅛.
Paris—5.
Antwerp—5.01.
Genoa—5.01.

BAHIA BLANCA.

PORT AND GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Buenos Aires, March 12, 1884.

Your Excellency,

By decree of the 14th of January last, you did me the honour of confiding to me the task of making the preliminary studies for the Government buildings to be erected in the Port of Bahia Blanca. Having asked and obtained from the Marine Office a permit to absent myself from the Capital, I made the journey to the above port, arriving there on the 2nd of March.

The Southern Railway gave me a pass over the whole route, from Buenos Aires to Bahia Blanc; I think it, therefore, my duty to acknowledge the many attentions I received from the company, and particularly the engineer of the section, Mr. J. W. Gordon; principally due to these I have been enabled, in such a short time, to finish the greater part of the local observations and plans, privately recommended by Y.E., as also those mentioned in my instructions from the Gefe de Ingenieros Nacionales, and dated January 19, 1884. To-day I am pleased to be able to place in Y.E. hands the results of my stay in Bahia Blanca, and each separately, so that all can be seen at a glance.

I.

The remarkable evolution in trade that Bahia Blanca has presented in such a short time, due to its magnificent natural port, and its connection with the Capital by rail, stamps it the most important point in the Republic, and consequently lays urgent claim to the attention of the Government. The line of steamers at present running direct from Montevideo to the Pacific will call there.

Vessels of large tonnage will load and discharge here, and the trade that at present works its way into the Interior, by the Parana, will, in a short time, be doubled. From Bahia Blanca it will penetrate the Interior and cover the whole tract of country to the Cordillera, as soon as the network of railways is finished.

For these and other reasons, so pertinent that they cannot escape Y.E. great intelligence, there is an imperious necessity for constructing, without loss of time, the deposits and official buildings required; which must be situated as near as possible to the mole and railway station. The ground selected belongs to the Provincial Government, which has promised to cede all that may be necessary for the purpose, and the annexed drawing, No. 1, is a geometrical plan of same. There also is indicated all the land that the National Government should occupy for the coast-guard service, especially at the two points of embarkation, the Naposta and Maldonado.

II.

The local, geological, hydrographical, and topographical observations taken, are contained in the annexed paper, marked No. 2. They have been reduced to a simple enumeration of the results given by the experiments and studies made under the immediate supervision of Engineer Gordon, as well as some few of my own. It would be useless, I imagine, to set forth those which Bravard, Pellegrini, Fitzroy and Burmeister have so exhaustively described.

III.

With respect to the buildings, the annexed plan, marked No. 3, sets forth two projects, the first to be considered as only provisional; nevertheless, it will completely satisfy the pressing needs of the Customs service, to be here established, and can, if Y.E. so wish it, be erected against the 19th of the coming month, the day fixed for the Inauguration of the Railway to Bahia Blanca. The present writer would have no hesitation in undertaking same.

There could not be a better opportunity for answering the just complaints of the merchants and the official employees; the former complain of being obliged to despatch their goods within a fixed time, paying at the same time the whole amount of the despatch, whilst the latter, with very meagre accommodation and increased trade, are, they say, unable to do justice to the interests of the nation.

An office that formerly showed receipts barely sufficient to pay two employees, and produced in

1881	$ 863
1882	6,040
1883	32,260
The past 3 months..	26,6648

It surely now deserves particular attention, and should be provided with everything that can contribute towards a due and better service of the interests of commerce and the nation. The principal benefits to be derived from the deposits would be as follows:—Facility for despatching merchandize in part; a relief to the employees from superfluous and unnecessary duties, and the disappearance of a necessity to receive bills at fixed dates, since the the charges will be made only on what is despatched, which will always be within the means of the party. Thus there will always remain a sufficient guarantee against all loss, and the merchandize will, at the same time, be cared and watched to the complete satisfaction of the consignees. The buildings and deposits proposed, although only of a provisional nature, would embrace five spacious, independent rooms, besides suitable accommodation for the superintendent and family.

This construction will also be of the greatest service, pending the erection of definite works as a residence for the directing engineer. The railway company undertakes to connect the deposits and mole by a double line, as shown in the plan.

IV.

With regard to the third article in my instructione from the National engineers, I beg to reserve all explanations until I have issued a "Memoria," which I am preparing with all possible expedition.

I cannot forego this opportunity of directing Y.E. attention to the necessity of having the port definitely buoyed. During the past year there were five sailing vessels wrecked here, some through a want of any signs that would indicate the sand-banks of the entry canal, and others by reason of not having a visible object at a fixed distance and favourably situated, without the necessity of having to search for the Monte Hermoso beacon. In times gone by, this, for want of a better, served the purpose, but now something more is required, as I frequently had the honour of representing to the Minister of Marine. The reason of my repeating it now is, that within a few days an "informe" will be published by the Chief of the Hydrographical commission, the Commander of the Silvia. This gentleman does not fail to approve of the system of buoys laid down, and which serve as a track to be followed by steamers; there still remain unmarked, however, the limits of the entrance canal, which, when done, will allow sailing vessels to pass without danger. The dredging of the small bank, at the entrance of the port, as well as that in front of the Naposta, remain to be done.

The substitution of the Monte Hermoso beacon for another, to be situated on the southern extremity of the North Bank, is also required. This could work in combination with a pontoon light, situated on the "Gaucho" Bank; or, if a light-house on the coast were preferred to be placed at a distance of from 15 to 20 miles east of the Monte Hermoso.

These particulars have afforded me the most lively satisfaction, confirming, as they do, what I have already said and manifested. The tug boat, "Emperador," at present makes the inspection of the buoys.

In concluding, I must express my grateful acknowledgments of the many attentions shown me by the Receiver of Revenue, as, indeed, of all the other employees.

ROSARIO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

March 21st.

This is the first day of Autumn and the chilly atmosphere is reminding us of the fact. This year the summer heat trod on the kibes of Autumn. It is only a few days ago that in all parts of the Argentine Republic, from Jujuy to 40 degrees latitude South, the same intense, heavy and persistent heat invaded a month that, like the corresponding month of September in the Northern Hemisphere, is usually of a delicious temperature. It is a singular fact that in the latitude of Bahia Blanca this fiery wave was more oppressive than in the Northern Provinces. This, however, is not phenomenal; it occurred in 1881, and it is probable that for certain days of the summer there is a higher degree of heat than is felt any day in Tucuman. This is a mystery that we cannot explain. There are hotter days in New York and Montreal than in New Orleans. During the days 16th, 17th and 18th of January last the mercury in the shade showed as follows:—In Tucuman 40 Centigrade, Cordoba 40, Santa Fé 41, Rosario 39½, Buenos Aires 39 and Bahia Blanca 44! Of course the periods of hot weather are more lengthened out in the Northern regions of the Republic; but nature appears to delight in freaks. In Manitoba, where the mercury freezes in winter, the summer, for a short time, is as hot as in Jamaica, while in the English and Dutch Guayanas, bordering on Equator, no higher degree of heat is known than 96 F.

The heat wave in March, that has been so general throughout the country, bringing with it very serious droughts, had a duration of from ten to fifteen days. It was shorter in the Northern Provinces than in the Litoral, and lasted three or four days longer in this Province than in that of Buenos Aires. The results here are rather serious; the soil is so hardened that great delay will be experienced in the fall ploughing; the young grass that will spring up after the recent rains will probably be killed by the frosts that are pretty certain in April and May; and it is to be feared a considerable part of the maize crop is seriously compromised.

It is an encouraging sign of the advance that the Interior provinces are making towards order and principles, the fact that the San Juan Legislature is now sitting in solemn judgment on the Vice Governor, Mr. Sarmiento, for complication in the *emeute* of the 6th February, which commenced with attempted assasination of the Governor and others, and resulting in the death of Senator Gomez, and dangerously wounding Dr. Gil. Party felling has always been intensely bitter in the land of grapes and dried peaches. The long list of murdered Governors attests the fact. On the present occasion the political features of circumstances were singular enough. As a rule the vice Governor, as well as the vice President, here as well as in the U. States, belongs to the same party as the Governor or President. This, of course, is rational enough; for, as the former may at any time be called upon to replace the latter, the continuation of the policy of the party placed in power is thus insured.

But in San Juan we find the anomaly of a Vice-Governor in open opposition to the Governor, conspiring against him, and, with the aid of unscrupulous, ambitious political chiefs in Buenos Ayres, actually getting up a revolution, the first scene of which was an attempt at wholesale assassination. The elections for Governor and Vice had already taken place, so that the only alternative left to the opposition party, determined as they were to make themselves masters of the situation, was to get up a revolution, and Mr. Sarmiento, the outgoing Vice-Governor, is accused of being the principal, or one of the principal, instigators. For the sake of political morality it is to be hoped he will exculpate himself from the darker crime of inciting to assassination, and that the Tribunal that is now sitting to try him will do their duty without allowing party feelings to bias their judgment. It will be remembered that the party in the house when it was attacked were Mr. Doncel and Mr. Mallea, the newly-elected Governor and Vice, the outgoing Governor, Dr. Gil, and the unfortunate Senator, Dr. Gomez.

Will the theological department of the *Standard* please solve a question that has sprung up in the papers here? "Which is the most deserving of Municipal charity, a church or an hospital?" The dilemma is created in this way: For some time the reconstruction of our parish church has been going on, and the Municipality has paid a monthly subscription of three dollars, up to the present, for the works. During the same time a subvention of fifty dollars was paid to the Hospital. Some members of the new Corporation demur to this, and say that the alleviation of human sufferings and the hygiene of the town are the true objects to which the Municipality should direct its action and its cash, and that a church is an hospital for the cure of souls only, whereas the other is for the cure of the body, and should be attended to in preference by the Conscript Fathers. Some one asked which had the better chance of going to heaven, a church or an hospital. This question caused a warm debate, but was finally abandoned as being too metaphysical. One party insisted on the 300 dollars being given to the Hospital and the 50 to the Church. This is the view the papers take, with the difference that they insist the Municipality has no business to build churches, which duty belongs to Christian charity and the State. Another party insists on the subvention to the Church, but have no objection to raising that for the Hospital. At last it was agreed by the Fathers that the subscription to the Church should be reduced to 200 and that to the Hospital raised to 100 dollars—an amicable arrangement that enabled Madame Municipality to effect a saving of 50 dollars a month.

Your correspondent "Viator," in his epigrammatic little letter, says that the "Bell" Telephone died a natural death in Rosario. He must be misinformed, for it is in quite common use, and gives satisfaction. "Viator's" paraphrase on the nursery elegy on Cock Robin is not altogether harmonious to a critical ear. "Siemens" does not rhyme with "arrow." The "other instrument" is the "Ader," which is about to be introduced, anent which I have nothing to say, for I know nothing about it. "Viator" might have more happily paraphrased Tom Engoldsby:

The "Siemens" told the "Ader"
And the "Ader" tolled the "Bell,"

if he really wanted the bell to be tolled for the "Bell."

As an illustration of the justice we Rosarinos have in urging the National Government to accelerate the construction of the Port Works, I have only to tell you, that at this moment there are six ocean steamers and about thirty ocean sailing vessels in the Port of Rosario discharging and loading. The people of the Custom House are worked off their legs, and peones and cartmen just charge what they please; while the lightermen are making a little fortune every month, all at the expense of the commercial community. I suppose we are safe to have the works concluded some day; but it is very evident that neither the Government nor the engineers are sleeping partners in Commercial houses in Rosario, or they would show a little more active interest than they do.

Following on the heels of the Zoophytic Society, another has just been organized for the Protection of street Arabs, "gamins," vagabond boys, or whatever may be the proper cognomen of those small specimens of masculine humanity whose home is the street, and whose peculiar idiosyncrasy is mischief and antipathy to useful bodily exertion. The society just formed for their 'protection,' gives them the poetic denomination of "niños desvalidos." The object is certainly very commendable. I have no idea, however, how it is to be carried out. Most of these "niños desvalidos" would refuse to be protected; they would receive cheerfully; if not gratefully, a quarter of a dollar, but would scorn any attempt to civilize them. A Sunday-school, conducted on proper principles, with a good large *empanada* for each boy after he had learnt his lesson, might do a great deal of good; but what is most wanted are Reformatory Asylums for boys, where they are taught some trade and are disciplined into usefulness. This is out of the reach of the good intentions of private individuals, and consequently I am afraid the new Society, although commenced with sufficient enthusiasm will not do much more for the "Desvalidos" that the Zoophytes are doing for the injured cart horse.

We are in the epoch of societies; another has just been formed to combat the powerful league of the Bakers, who for the last two years have been enabled to monopolize the market so completely by a strong combination that competition from outsiders is impossible. Every baker in town is bound to support league, and to assist in ruining any bakery that might be established on independent lines. This situation is as singular as it is disgraceful to the Municipality. The bakers are making enormous profits. Bread is double the price that it is in London, and there is apparently no help for us. In almost any other town but Rosario the populace would have sacked every baker's shop in the place and in the United States would have tarred and feathered the owners.

W. P.

HEREFORD VERSUS SHORTHORN.

To the Editor of the *Standard*.

Sir,

In your issue of the 7th inst. a correspondent signing himself "one of them" has given his one reason for preferring Shorthorn to Hereford cattle, which put shortly is, that as all farmers "cannot be fools," and as more breed Shorthorns than Herefords, therefore Shorthorns must be better than Herefords. But your correspondent must know that more farmers breed Mongrels than Shorthorns, therefore, according to his own reasoning, Mongrels must be better than Shorthorns.

I doubt if this sort of argument will suffice to decide the merits of the two breeds, a question which for some years past has been much debated in Australia and the United States, and now, in consequence of the late successes of Herefords, is taking importance in England.

That Shorthorns should be the favourite breed seems most natural, as their superior size, especially as regards the cows, attracts the admiration of connoisseur, amateur and tyro. That they should win many more prizes is equally natural, as the records of the Herd Books show about ten Shorthorns for one Hereford; and Hereford breeders who, with very few exceptions, make their living by it, are not so likely to compete for the costly honours of the Show-yard as the many rich men with whom Shorthorn breeding is a hobby. On these two points of size and showyard honours together with early maturity, the Shorthorn breeders chiefly rely for maintaining their superior position, neglecting that which I venture to think is of still more importance, the consideration which gives the most profit. The question is, given a certain amount of food, which animal will convert it into most money? On this point the Hereford breeders claim pre-eminence for the "white faces," and from time to time have challenged their opponents to test the matter by exact experiment. In the Farmer's Magazine for Dec. 1840, is an account of a challenge by Mr John Price, who offered to test the grazing powers of a Hereford bull and 20 cows in calf, against an equal number of any other breed of cattle bred by one person. To this no less a person than Mr. Thomas Bates of Kirklerington, replied; and in one of his letters spoke of "the ordinary Shorthorns, which are far from a good breed and inferior to the Herefords, Devons and others," but still declined to graze even his Extraordinary Shorthorns against Mr Price's Herefords. The only experiment I have come across in which the food was measured, is one recorded in "Youatt on Cattle" p. 34, when 3 Herefords weighing 9 cwt. 2 qurs, 0 lbs, and 3 Shorthorns weighing 11 cwt, 0 qurs., 14 lbs, were fed on swedes and hay for a period of six months. At the end of that time the Herefords had increased in weight 13 cwt. 2 qurs. 14 lbs, and the Shorthorns 17 cwt. 2 qurs. 0 lbs. But then the Shorthorns consumed 12,755 lbs. more of turnips and 1,714 lb. more hay. When they were all sold at Smithfield five days after the termination of the experiment, the heavier Shorthorns fetched £97 and the lighter Herefords £96, being an overplus of only £1 to pay for the enormous difference in the food consumed, and the greater price given on account of the heavier weight of the Shorthorns at the commencement of the experiment. The rationale of this is simple; the Hereford having less bone and offal generally, converts a greater part of his food into beef.

The next point is the value of the beef. A reference to the *Times* under the heading Cattle Trade, will show that the 1st quality beef, which includes Scotch and Hereford, fetches ½d. per pound more than the 2nd quality including Shorthorn, etc.

There can be doubt that the hide of the Hereford is superior to that of the Shorthorn, while as regards milking qualities the advantage is as decidedly on the side of the Shorthorn.

For this country is chiefly required a pure race to cross with the native stock, and in order that it should be eminently successful, it should in the first place be able in a high degree to impress its own good qualities on the offspring. In this I believe the Hereford to be the superior, as might be expected from the fact that it has been bred true for a much longer time than the Shorthorn. In the next place it should be fertile, a matter in which the highbred Shorthorns are decidedly deficient, most probably from their great tendency to lay on fat. Lastly it should do well on good and bad feed, such as a 'rodeo' of animals is bound to experience during the winter, and on hard grass. In this I have no doubt of the superiority of the Hereford.

It is the practical farmer's experience on all these points combined which is the most useful guide, and I am able to quote the following opinions of breeders of both Herefords and Shorthorne, in various parts of the world. "The late Mr Lumsden, Anchry House, Aberdeenshire, first introduced Herefords into Scotland. Mr Lumsden made many trials with pure bred Herefords, Shorthorns, and their various crosses, but always maintained the result was in favour of the "red and white faces." Mr. R. W. Reynell of Killynon, Westmeath, Ireland, whose herd was established a century or so ago, says that he has fed them with other pure breeds, and contends that the Herefords are the fastest feeders he knows, particularly on grass. Mr. F. W. Stone of Moreton Lodge, Guelph, Canada West, has for many years been an extensive and successful breeder of Shorthorns; but in addition to those, he ten years ago resolved to establish a herd of Herefords, and he writes that he believes the Hereford preferable to other breeds as grazers. Many valuable Herefords bred by him have travelled far away into the United States, and in various exhibitions, when competing with other breeds, have carried all before them."

"Dr. J. C. Wilson stated before the Farmers' Institute, in the city of Flint, Michigan:—"Since the year 1866 we have raised and fed annually from 150 to 250 head of cattle, composed of three noted and distinct breeds; Hereford, Shorthorns, and Devons. In that year the late Governor Crapo made a selection of a Shorthorn bull of Mr. Cornell, of Ithaca, N. Y.; a Devon from the College Farm of Michigan, and a Hereford from the herd of Mr F. W. Stone, Canada. He then purchased 60 native heifers, and gave 20 to each of these bulls. The first crop of calves were permitted to run with their dams; weaned in the fall; run on hay and a little meal during the first winter; on grass during the summer of the second year and through the following winter. The winter before coming three they were run on straw, stalks and hay; the third summer on grass, and those not marketed in the fall, went to the stable, fed on roots, meal and hay. Fed and cared for in this way our Grade Herefords weighed from 1400 to 1600 lbs. live weight at three years old, and dressed from 62 to 65 lbs to the cwt. live weight; our Shorthorns and Devon Grades never reached this average, and our herdsmen say they would rather keep three Herefords than two Shorthorns. The Herefords are always fat and ready for the butcher.

The experiments, inaugurated by the Governor, were continued during the three years of his life-time by himself, and then by the Hon. W. W. Crapo, of Bedford, Mass. for four or five years subsequent. The results were such as to satisfy us that the Hereford breed of cattle for farmers in general in this climate were more profitable, all things considered, than any other with which we are acquainted. For the reasons that they mature earlier, are more hardy, and less liable to disease; better feeders and graziers, and fatten on less food in their stalls; and when killed produce more dressed meat to the cwt, live weight; and alive or dressed, command a more ready sale." The above are from careful experiments running through a term of several years."

"Mr. E. Maclean, Butley Manor, Auckland, N. Zealand, purchased a lot of Hereford cows in Australia, and bulls from her Majesty's herd. He writes, "I now breed about 100 calves yearly, mostly Herefords, as I am gradually weeding out all others. I have bred Devons and Shorthorns, mostly the latter for the past 20 years in this province, but I much prefer Herefords."

"Mr. D'Arcy T. McDougall writes from Eaton Farm, Fooworaba to the "Queenslander" Brisbane, as follows:

"During the drought of 1878 and 1879 we did not lose above 5 per cent of the Herefords, as against fully ten per cent of the Shorthorn herd cattle, and 20 per cent of our stud Shorthorns. In supplying the stations with beef during those seasons we had to depend almost entirely on the Herefords. I had about seventy Shorthorn bulls and twenty Herefords, one or two years old, in the bull paddock. The Shorthorns got so poor they had to be turned out on the run, the paddocks being bare of grass; but the Herefords kept in good strong condition, and would stand under the apple-trees eating the leaves thrown down by the cockatoos with great 'gusto.' About 16 months ago, out of a small lot of forty Cooyar bullocks slaughtered at Oakey Creek, which averaged 1,011 lbs. weight, twelve were either Herefords or half-bred Herefords; five Herefords went over 1,100¾ lbs., and the heaviest bullock in the mob, 1,160 lbs., was a pure Hereford. I have never found them wild, but I don't give them a chance." A "drover of thirty years experience" writing on the same subject says:—

"A correspondent signing 'C. L.' goes in for Ballys—*i. e.* Herefords. Circumstances have placed me in a position for the last twenty-three weeks to observe the travelling qualities of Bally, and compare them with the Shorthorn over good and bad country, the contrast having deeply interested me before I saw "C. L's" letter. I had charge of 1,900 female cattle, the property of Mr. C. B. Fisher, from Noondoo, on the Baloune, to the Flinders River, and among them were from 300 to 400 head of Herefords. On the Marano, Hoganthula, and Warrego I passed over some very poor country; in places there was not the sign of a blade of grasss. There I particularly noticed Bally's grand propensities to fossick out a bit of tucker—dead leaves, bushes, nothing came amiss to them, while the Shorthorns stood under a tree, sulked, and kept up a continual bellow. On the upper Marano and Hoganthula there was plenty of coarse feed; here the Ballys again scored a point; they filled themselves well, while the Shorthorns, after the fiery edge was off, poked in all directions for titbits, or camped. In this stony country and rough ground they would travel and feed all day, showing no distress, while many of the Shorthorns were very foot sore. I only recollect seeing one Bally lame throughout the journey. On getting into the good country—the Barcoo West lands, the Thompson, all the finest country I ever travelled a mob of cattle over—though all were thriving fast, the Ballys were a long way in advance, both in condition and appearance; they had their new silky coats on, whilst the Shorthorns were only scratching off the old in patches. For long journeys over good and bad country Bally has no equal. I would suggest to breeders long distances from market to give Bally a trial, when they will find, on delivery at the sale-yards, less wasted cattle and bigger averages."

The Sidney "Morning Herald" Aug. 12th 1870 in its report of the Singleton show says:—A glance at the cattle pens could not fail to establish incontestably one fact of great importance to the cattle breeders of this district, in the marked superiority of the Herefords as contrasted with the Durhams (Shorthorns). They were not only most numerous, but in better order, showed better breeding, and in every way superior to the Shorthorns. There is no mistaking a pure-bred Hereford." The "Australasian" in the report of the Sidney show 1871, says:—"The feature of the exhibition was undoubtedly the cattle, especially the Herefords. Without disparaging the exhibition of Shorthorns, it is but fair to state that they did not equal the Herefords; nor if the exhibition of fat stock be any criterion of the success of the breeders did they prove any essential adaptability to either climate or pasturage. Mr. White's pen of fat oxen were magnificent animals, and they appeared as the primest of the prime; and the Hereford cattle will remain on the annals of the exhibition of 1871 as the main feature of excellence."

Finally there is near the city of B. Aires a breeder who has "rodeos" of both Hereford and Shorthorn, putting it in the power of any one sufficiently interested to judge for himself the merits of the two breeds in this country.

I enclose my card, and am,

Your obedient servant,

M. or N.

Feb. 16th, 1884.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

This is our Packet Edition for the French mail steamer Niger, which will sail Tuesday afternoon for Europe, mail closing at 1 p.m.

The local event of Tuesday next will be the Southern Railway Athletic Sports. The programme is long and varied—races at every distance, high running jumps, sack races, walking matches, throwing the hammer, etc. Everything in the special train and lunch way has been arranged in the perfect way usual at these annual sports, and happy is the man, woman, or child who secures an invitation. The attendance is expected to be the largest on record.

The apprehended duel between Colonels Bedoya and Moritan came off Friday afternoon in a lonely spot some miles from town. Colonel Moritan got a couple of slashes on his sword hand, the seconds declared honour satisfied, and the whole party returned to town.

The railway accident epidemic still rages. A smash on the Andine line is the latest. The mishap was caused by the snapping of the axle of a goods waggon. Some carriages were destroyed, and ten or twelve passengers injured. Help was at once sent from San Luis.

We note in the home papers that the Liberals have won another sweeping electioneering victory at Paisley, where Mr. Stewart Clark, the opulent thread manufacturer, has been returned by a majority of 1243 votes over Lord Ernest Hamilton. The result was received with great enthusiasm all over the town. The new member for Paisley is the proprietor of the world-renowned Anchor Mills in Paisley, and is most worthily represented in this city by Mr. M. Nothmann, who is so well and favourably known in this market.

Few, if any, people believe in the rumour as to Mr Gladstone's resignation, for the reason that there is not another man in England able to replace him worthily, and Radicals, Liberals and Conservatives all know this well.

The "locus in quo" of the Argentine Foreign Office is to be changed from the Red House to rented premises in Calle Suipacha. This is the old story. We thought that the recent additions to the Government House would prove ample for housing the whole Administration.

The thermometer rose freely again yesterday, and the Sun evidently means to have another strong shy at us before he leaves us for the winter. The rain on Friday was general in the camp, and the sheepfarmers look radiant.

Wooden pavement is now so much the rage that even editors are rushing into it. Our esteemed colleague Mr. Ebelot, who edits two papers in this city, has proposed to pave one hundred squares with incombustible wood. Incombustibility is a very good thing, but it is hardly necessary for wooden pavement. What the estancieros would like is something to make their camps incombustible from locomotive sparks.

That blessed dynamite saved from the British Crown is still knocking round. It has just been taken from the done-up pontoon Vanguardia, and put up in an open life-boat near one of the dredges at the entrance to the Riachuelo. Why not pitch it over board at once, as the experts recommended? The very owners themselves admit that its commercial value is fairly represented by what cricketers call a "duck egg." Returning to our first love, the pontoon Vanguardia, we learn that, to avoid her going to the bottom out in the river, where it would not have mattered much, she has been towed into the Riachuelo and put in a nice position for sinking (which she must do in a day or two) right in the course of vessels entering that port. This is the grand old R. P. way of doing things—spending a sovereign to earn a shilling. "Viva!"

There was a small fire on Friday morning in the Jackson barraca in Calle Cerro Largo, at Montevideo. The damage was very slight, and nobody was injured in any way.

Mr. Lanus's Model Market in Plaza Lorea, to be opened to-day, is worth going to see. It is really the only thing we have worthy of being called a market.

The rise in the river on Friday sent milliards of fish into the Riachuelo, as far as Barracas Bridge. Our grand river swarms with splendid fish, yet our miserable monopolies and regulations deprive the public of this food, which is always scarce and dear.

Another duel was on the cards last night—two lawyers, each of whom swears that his adversary's sojourn in this vale of tears shall be as "brief" as he can make it.

Another extremely old story. A Riachuelo subscriber called on us yesterday to say that he had just ordered his coffin, and made his will, as he does not expect to live a week longer, such is the frightful stench from the Riachuelo—worse than in the worst time of the saladeros. We call the Lord Mayor's attention to this perennial nuisance.

There is a prodigious howl amongst traders and barraqueros along the Riachuelo at the new regulations for loading and unloading there. Whoever drew them up deserves a mild hint, as the place selected for unloading coal etc., is where something else ought to be; merchandise is to be landed just in the spot most convenient for produce, and the latter is sent to where something else ought to be. Already there is talk of a petition to have this very serious blunder rectified.

Last week the Gonzalez family was in luck, two of its members having won big prizes in the Lottery. This week Dame Fortune has turned her back on them, and Mr. Joe Gonzalez lost $6,200 m/c. at the Boca, owing to his being green enough to put his trust in a forged Lottery Extracto.

The mole at Patagones is to be "habilitado" for loading and unloading merchandise. Its belongs to Government, but has not been used for years.

The *Libertad* had another excellent article yesterday on Lottery Loans. All the Municipalities in Italy managed to get out of the most "angustioso apuro" by means of loans on this system.

Two performances by the Circus troupe will be given at the Politeama to-day, one at 2 p.m. and the other at night. "Frank Brown Frozen" is the name of a most laughable interlude by the clown.

The question of water has been solved in the Rio Cuarto camps. Messrs. Schwartz & Co's "pozos surgentes" are being sunk on every estancia there, they have proved such a great success.

Number 9247 won the 20,000 pats prize in yesterday's Lottery.

Colonel Bedoya and Lt. Colonel Moritan are under arrest in their own houses for fighting a duel on Friday.

Five hundred Russo-German families who arrived last week were sent up yesterday to the Iriondo Colony.

Dr. Avellaneda, ex-President of the Republic, is, we are most happy to hear, completely recovered from his recent illness.

Hermann, the great Wizard, has arrived from the Interior, and will probably give a few performances before he leaves.

All the Legations and Consulates had their flags flying yesterday, in honour of that truly grand old man Emperor Willam. Our German friends celebrated the day in the most jovial way, and the ball and concert at the Turnverein at night was a magnificent affair.

MAN OVERBOARD!

The following lines were composed by Mr G. D. Peters, passenger of the ss. Orion, on the voyage from Liverpool to Buenos Ayres, in memory of the third mate, who was washed overboard by a heavy sea and drowned, on the 22nd Feb., 1884, about two oclock in the afternoon, lat 38 d. 30 m. N., long. 12 d. 38 m. W. The lines were kindly approved and accepted by Captain Brown and all on board as an expression of the sympathy felt and desired to be conveyed to the bereaved wife, relations and friends of the late Edward Allman:—

"Between the saddle and the ground
Mercy sought and mercy found."
Lord, in Thy mercy, also save
The sailor washed from deck to wave.

"Man overboard!" was heard the cry,
And then we saw, with pitying eye,
Our brave young sailor friend, the Mate,
Was strongly struggling with his fate.

We threw him life-belts, stopped the ship
And manned the boat with ardour quick;
Just then to Heaven his hand he waved,
A moment more, his soul was saved.

With tender feelings all unite
And freely contribute their mite*—
An offering for the widow-wife
Of him who thus had lost his life.

And with our prayers we her commend
To Him who is the widow's friend,
The husband and the orphan's stay,
Through life, on till their dying day.

* About £30.

"Hoja de Oro"

Santa Catalina,
Azul, March 13th, 1884.

Tomas Drysdale y Co.

Dear Sirs,

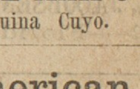
I have much pleasure in stating that I cured all my flocks this season with the "Golden Leaf Extract" and found the result highly satisfactory, and in future do not intend to use any other dip.

After first using the "Golden Leaf," I found it such a perfect cure for Scab that I recommended it to several of my neighbours who have all proved it equally good.

Yours truly
W. R. GRANT.

Unicos introductores
Tomas Drysdale y Cia.

160 m15 xp



THE firm of NEWLAND BROTHERS, American Dentists of Calle Florida 63 HAVING BEEN DISSOLVED, George B. Newland Has opened his Dentil Office 172, *CALLE MAIPU* (altos) Esquina Cuyo.

American Cooking Stoves



The Celebrated 'Uncle Sam' Ranges

Awarded THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL for STOVES of this class at the Paris International Exhibition 1880, and the ONLY SPECIAL PRIZE for the same, at Sydney 1881.

Confessedly the most perfect Cooking Stoves in the world. With ordinary care will last at least 15 years.

Duplicate parts always in stock.

The ease and comfort with which all culinary operations can be carried on by the aid of these Stoves with the greatest perfection and with extraordinary economy in fuel, can only be realised after actual experience.

The troubles of housekeeping become diminished by one half.

The largest and most varied Stock of Stoves and Ranges in South America, to select from

191—Calle Maipu—193

Between Cuyo and Corrientes

W. R. CASSELS and Co.

AGENTS

182 f18 xp

Extra Choice Kaisou Congou.

REGISTERED MARK

"*LA PATRIA*"

Strength and Fragrance

Clean unbroken leaf, free from dust and mixture

Guaranteed always the same

Because we contract year by year for our exclusive account the produce of the same gardens in CHINA.

For many years the principal dealers both in town and camp, have sold none but the LA PATRIA brand, an eloquent proof of the satisfaction it gives to their customers. The annoyance and inconvenience which they formally suffered, when they bought other teas (sometimes of good quality and sometimes totally useless) is thus done away with.

A package of "PATRIA" Tea although it is sold for 48 lbs contains 50 lbs. net of tea.

Protection against Fraud

See that the box has not been opened. If the lead has been cut it is an almost certain proof that it does not contain the genuine article. Those who fill with inferior tea the empty boxes bearing our brands, generally do it at the bottom, leaving the lid and top lead intact, so as the more readily to deceive purchasers.

Ask for PATRIA tea and see that you get the genuine article.

Sold Everywhere

1489

The Standard
ESTABLISHED MAY 1861
Published every morning a the offices of the undersigned, 154 Calle Piedad.

NOTICE.
Standard Office, January 1, 1884.
Owing to the change in the currency, notice is given that the subscription to the *Standard* will be as follows:—

	Per Month.
Subscription Daily *Standard*, City	1.25 $m/n.
" in the Camp	1.40
" Foreign	1.75
" Weekly, City and Camp, in advance	80
" Single numbers Daily *Standard*	10
" Single numbers Weekly *Standard*	20
Yearly subscription, P. Edition	5.05
" " to Daily (city)	15.00
" " " (camp)	16.80
" " to Weekly	9.60

M. G. & E. T. MULHALL,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

THEATRES

POLITEAMA ARGENTINO, Circus Ecuestre Nord Americano, Directores y propietarios Fred. y Jorge Carlo. Domingo 23 de Marzo de 1884.
DOS GRANDES FUNCIONES
A las 2½ A las 8½ en punto.

LA FLORIDA, JARDIN CONCIERTO—Domingo 23 de Marzo de 1884—Gran Concierto Orquestral. Con 40 profesores de los mas distinguidos, entre ellos de la Sociedad del Cuarteto y del teatro Colon. Maestro Director Enrique Varalla.
A las 8½

TEATRO NACIONAL—Domingo 23, a las 2 de la tarde Tombola. A las 8 de la noche Kermesse, y gran concierto de aficipnados.
Las localidades estan en venta.

Cricket
Over Thirty *v.* Under Thirty.
This Return Match will be played on the 25th March, on the Club Ground, Palermo. Train leaves Central Station at 9.55 a.m.
Members playing are particularly requested to catch this train, as wickets will be pitched on its arrival.
A. B. P. BOYD,
Hon. Sec. B. A. C. C.
155 m15 25

English Lit. Society.
The Half Yearly General Meeting will be held in the Reading Room on Monday 31st. inst. at 8 p.m. (sharp.)
21o m22 31 BY ORDER

Deutscher Turnverein.
Beginn des Winter-Turnens
Am 3. April 1884.
Um recht zahlreiche Betheiligung ersucht
J. W. MULLER
213 m22 a3 Turnwart

ANGLICAN CHURCH SERVICES—
4th Sunday in Lent.
March 23rd, 1884

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH
Holy Communion 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer 11 a.m.
Evening Prayer 7.30 p.m.

TRINITY CHURCH (Lomas)
Evening Prayer 4.30 p.m

BARRACAS INSTITUTE
Evening Service 3 p.m.

Episcopal Chapel San Jose de Flores.
March 23rd 1884.
IV. Sunday in Lent
Morning Service and Holy Communion 11 a.m.
Children's Service 4 p.m.
Evening Prayer 8 p.m.

Colegio Literario
Incorporado al Colegio Nacional
249—BOLIVAR—249
Este Colegio, bajo la direccion del Señor Becker de la Universidad de Oxford y del Sr Hutchison, recibe pupilos, medio-pupilos, y externos; lecciones particulares, cursos especiales para examenes.
110 d12 xp

Colegio Americano
270—Calle Reconquista—270
This Establishment, under the direction of Miss Conway, receives boarders, half-boarders, and day-scholars.
For terms etc. apply
270 RECONQUISTA
234 j23 a23

Easter Cards.
An assortment of the newest and choicest for the present season has just come to hand.
As the stock is limited an early call is respectfully solicited.
L. JACOBSEN & CO.
242—Florida—244
212 m21 30

s.s. Proveedor
Captain EMILIO PIAGGIO
FOR
San Nicolas and Rosario
Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
(Via Campana)
In connection with the train which leaves the Central Station at 3.15 p.m.
Train-tickets and luggage gratis.
Through tickets issued, and parcels forwarded, to all the principal Railway Stations of the Interior.
All cargo received at the Campana Railway Goods shed, Retiro, the day previous to sailing.
For passages, cargo orders, and further particulars, apply to
DAVID BRUCE jun.
Agent
54—CANGALLO—56
70 j8 xp

Passionist Mission
AT
Marcos Paz
The Passionist Fathers will open the Mission at Marcos Paz on Sunday the 23d of this month.
117 m12 xp

To be Sold
600 squares of first class Camp alongside Alberti Station. There is a splendid brick house on the land containing 5 rooms, kitchen, and other out-houses. It contains an alfalfa field of 4 squares and a "monte" covering 5 squares, besides a large number of fruit trees of all classes. There are 5 brick puestos on the camp.
For particulars apply at Mr M. Tyrrell's estancia, one league distant from Mercedes Station.
e 132 n13 xp

Estancia Lands.
Several lots of good quality with wood and water, to be rented on very favorable terms for tenants.
Apply to S. K. Jordan, Cangallo 55.
300 d31 m31

FURNITURE
A good assortment always on hand at
W. B. MARTINDALE'S
140—Calle Esmeralda—144

TO LET a Drawing Room, Unfurnished or Furnished, for a boarder, will serve as an office, on the ground floor facing the street. Calle Belgrano 1249. 211 m22 a10

TEACHER wanted for a family in the camp. The estancia is close to a station on the Western Railway; must be thoroughly competent and be able to teach the piano. Roman Catholic preferred, satisfactory reference must be given as to character and capability. Apply by letter stating salary expected, Teacher at this office.
209 m22 a9

WANTED—One or two light rooms on grand floor, looking on to street, in business part of town, to hold mechanical samples. Address 'W.' 'Standard Office.
214 m22 28

LETTERS LYING AT THIS OFFICE.

Miss A Wozencroft	Miss A Nally
Miss M. Duffy	Miss A. Flood
Miss A Ledwith	Miss B Dally
Miss M A Kenny	Miss S Sensen
Miss A Slaven	Mrs M C Newell
Miss M Lowry	Mr. H B Dowling
Miss M. Stafford	Mr. Venkombe



Royal Mail Steam Packet Company
FOR ANTWERP
The Company's splendid steamer
MINHO
Commander W. CHAPMAN
2,540 Tons, 450 Horse-power
Will sail on
April 15th
Taking cargo and passengers for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon,
VIGO,
Southampton and Antwerp.

☞ These steamers will load for any other continental port than ANTWERP if sufficient inducement offers.
The above steamers will carry 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers at
REDUCED RATES
Mails, Specie. Cargo, and Parcels to all the above ports.
These steamers are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and table-wine is given to all classes.
RETURN TICKETS
Are granted to 1st class passengers with deduction of 25 o/o on passage money.
FAMILIES AND COMPANIES
A considerable reduction is made in their favor.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.
For further particulars apply to the Agent
HENRY L. GREEN
228 Reconquista

L'pool, Brazil and R. P. Steamers.
LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE
Departures from Buenos Aires
ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
(via Southampton)
HOLBEIN Henning MARCH 26
(Loading in the River Parana)
ANTWERP
(direct)
ARCHIMEDES Davies APRIL 1
ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
(via Southampton)
HANDEL Buck APRIL 5
[Loading in the River Parana]
ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
(via Rio Janeyro and Southampton)
GALILEO * Yaxley APRIL 8
[Carrying the Belgian Mails]
ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
(Via Rio Janeyro and Southampton)
MASKELYNE * Hairby APRIL 22
(Carrying the Belgian Mails)
First and Third class passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Antwerp; and towns in Great Britain. Reductions made in favor of Families and Companies. First Class Return tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.
Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.
Cargo and passengers for New York will be taken by the Steamers which connect with the New York boat from Rio.
Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on the days of sailing.
Insurances effected if required.
N.B.—Certain steamers marked * are now specially provided for passengers, have improved accomodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.
E. NORTON & CO., Agents.
245—Reconquista—245.
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C. R. HORNE & CO.
" " Rosario—
H. S. FERGUSON.
" " San Nicolas—
SERVANDO E. GOMEZ

Rahtjens Patent Composition
For Painting
Steamer's Bottoms
Used by the principal Ocean and River steamers in preference to all compositions.
Its special advantages are:
DRIES QUICKER THAN ANY OTHER PAINT, and enables three coats to be given in one day.
GAIN IN SPEED owing to the smooth and slippery nature of the composition.
LESS FREQUENT DOCKING saving time and expense.
COVERS A LARGER SURFACE than any other composition.
THOROUGH PROTECTION against Rust, Grass and Barnacles.
IS IN NO WAY DELETERIOUS TO THE IRON, need not be heated, and is supplied ready for use.
EASILY AND INEXPENSIVELY SUPPLIED.
Agents in Buenos Aires
E. Norton & Co.
245 Reconquista.
177 f18 xp

Regular German Mail.
Hamburg and South American Steamship Comp.
Direct Bi-Monthly Line between the River Plate and Hamburg
The Mail steamer
PARANAGUA
CAPTAIN J. BEHRNANN
1700 Tons, 400 Horsepower
will sail on 25th of MARCH
Calling at
Montevideo, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Lisbon
Fixed dates of sailing from this port, the 10. and 25. of each month.

Names of the steamers—

VALPARAISO	PERNAMBUCO
ARGENTINA	CEARA
MONTEVIDEO	LISSABON
BAHIA	BUENOS AIRES
CORRIENTES	HAMBURG
PETROPOLIS	PARANAGUA
RIO	SANTOS
ROSARIO	

All these Steamers carry Physicians and Stewardesses.
Carrying Cargo, Parcels, and Specie. These steamers receive cargo for
BREMEN
And Ports of Sweden and Norway.
Transhipment of same in Hamburg being on account of the Company.
For freight, passage, and further particulars apply to the Agents.
Luders & Co.
Rivadavia 259.

Regular German Mail.
Hamburg and South American Steamship Comp.
Direct Bi-Monthly Line between the River Plate and Hamburg
The Extra Mail-Steamer
HAMBURG
Captain K. LÖWE
2,700 Tons, 500 Horse-Power
Will sail on
3rd of April, 1884
Calling at MONTEVIDEO and LISBON
Fixed dates of sailing from this port, the 10th and 25th of each month.

Names of the steamers—

VALPARAISO	PERNAMBUCO
ARGENTINA	CEARA
MONTEVIDEO	LISSABON
BAHIA	BUENOS AIRES
CORRIENTES	HAMBURG
PETROPOLIS	PARANAGUA
RIO	SANTOS
ROSARIO	

All these Steamers carry Physicians and Stewardesses.
Carrying Cargo, Parcels, and Specie. These steamers receive cargo for
BREMEN
And Ports of Sweden and Norway.
Transhipment of same in Hamburg being on account of the Company.
For freight, passage, and further particulars apply to the Agents
Luders & Co.
202 m21a3 Rivadavia 259

COMMERCIAL Travellers, Estancieros and others visiting Buenos Aires, can be accommodated with Furnished Rooms, Board etc. Terms moderate. At Miss Killon's, 328 Calle Lavalle.
N.B.—Particular attentio paid to immigrants.
227 o22 xp

Chargeurs Reunis
French Steam Navigation Company.
NOTE—In Quarantine time, the steamers **will not touch at Brazil.**
FIRST CLASS $N.145. THIRD CLASS $N. 50,
RIVER PLATE LINE
The steamer PARANA, Captain Robert will sail on 25th of March for Montevideo, Teneriffe and Havre.
PARANA LINE
The steamer VILLE DE SAN NICOLAS Capt. Crequer, will sail on 30th of March for Montevideo, St. Vincent, Dunkirk and Havre.
P. Christophersen
General Agent
Buenos Aires, 98 PIEDAD
Montevideo, 85 Calle Zavala
Rosario, 45 Calle Puerto
San Nicolas, Calle Belgrano 25.

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Navigazione Italiana
Linea Postale e Commerciale
Coll'America Meridionale
(Armatore Cav. Matteo Bruzzo)
Vapores para Gibraltar, Marsella, Genoa, Napoles, Venezia y Trieste.
Linea de Gibraltar, Genoa, Napoles, Venezia y Trieste.
(Servicio regular hechos por los vapores Europa Sud America y Colombo.
Salidas fijas de Genova y de Buenos Aires
El 18 de cada mes
El magnifico vapor
EUROPA
Capitan FRASSINETTI
Saldra de Buenos Aires el
22 *de Marzo de* 1884
PARA
GENOVA, NAPOLES, VENEZIA, Y TRIESTE.
Precio de pasajes en moneda nacional:
1ª Clase $120 m/n. IIIª Clase $50 m/n.
Vaporcito gratis.

Linea de Gibraltar, Marsella y Genova.
Salidas fijas de Genova el 3 y de Buenos Aires
El 27 de cada mes
Servicio hecho por los vapores
NORD AMERICA Y MATTEO BRUZZO.
El nuevo y velocisimo vapor
"*NORD AMERICA*"
Comandante Fed. GAGGINO
Saldra el 3 de Abril
Para Gibraltar, Marsella, Genova y Napoles
Precios de Pasages
(En moneda Nacional)

1a clase (camarotes reservados)	$m/n 210
1a clase	" 185
2a clase	" 145
3a clase	" 52

NOTA—Se dan pasages para hacer venir familias de ITALIA y FRANCIA etc al precio de $m/n 32 por pasage, devolviendose el importe integro pagado, caso de no efectuarse el viage.
AVISO—Se dan letras de cambio, cheques y vales postales sobre la BANCA GENERALE Sede di Genova, pagaderos en cualquier ciudad de Italia.
Por mayores informes dirigirse al agente General.
P. Christophersen,
Agente General, B. Aires, 98 PIEDAD,
Al lado del Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata.
Montevideo, Zabala 85.
Rosario, Puerto 35.
San Nicolas, Belgrano 25.
240 j30 xp

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Transports Maritimes
A VAPOR
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS
Regular Monthly Service to and from the River Plate
Montevideo,
Rio Janeiro,
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The Steamship
LA FRANCE
CAPTAIN ROMANES
will sail on
18 OF APRIL
20 per cent Reduction on Return Tickets.

1st Class	$150 m/n.
2d "	120 "
3d "	50 "

3rd Class Tickets will be given from Europe to here at 32 patacons gold.
The ticket for the small steamer is together with the passage ticket.
In case of quarantine, the expenses are on account of the Company.
Receives cargo for Valencia, Alecante, Carthago and Malaga.
For Freight and Passage apply to
P. y E. Matthey,
Consignataires.
232—RECONQUISTA—232

LA PLATENSE
Compania Francesa de Navigacion a Vapor.
Carrera de Rosario
Con escalas en San Pedro y San Nicolas a las 3.15 p.m. (Estacion Central)
Vapor TRIDENTE
Los Martes, Jueves y Sabados
Vapor DIANA
Los Lunes, Miercoles y Viernes
Carrera de la Costa Sud
Para Bahia Blanca a las 3 de la tarde (Boca del Riachuelo.)
Vapor POMONA
Los dias 1º y 15 de cada mes.
Carrera de Montevideo
A las 5½ de la tarde (Balisas Interiores)
Salidas diarias
Vapores Apolo y Minerva
Combinacion directas para pasages, encomiendas y cargos para todos los Ferro Carriles Interiores. Seguros maritimos. Embarques y desembarque de cargas, despachos de Aduana ett.
Comunicacion con el Telefono y el Pantelefono.
P. Christophersen
Agente General
112—Piedad—112
207 o1 xp

Para Patagones
Con escala en
Bahia Blanca
El vapor Nacional
TORO
Saldra sin falta de la Boca del Riachuelo
Los dias 8 y 23 de cada mes
A las 2 p.m.
Admitiendo cargo, pasageros y encomiendas. Para mas informes ocurrir a la Agencia de
Nicolas Mihanoviche y Ca.
Calle 25 de Mayo 77.

N. York Life Insurance Company.
J. B. Wanklyn
77—*CALLE MAIPU*—77
General Agent.
303 d31 j31 e.o.d.



Allan Line of Steamers
FLEET

ACADIAN	CIRCASSIAN
AUSTRIAN	COREAN
BUENOS AYREAN	GRECIAN
CANADIAN	HIBERNIAN
CASPIAN	LUCERNE
NESTORIAN	PARISIAN
NOVA SCOTIAN	PHENICIAN
PERUVIAN	PRUSSIAN
POLYNESIAN	SARMATIAN
SARDINIAN	SIBERIAN
SCANDINAVIAN	WALDENSIAN
HANOVERIAN	MANITOBAN

THE STEAMER
LUCERNE
1925 Tons Register
CAPTAIN KERR
Will sail for
DUNKIRK
ON
—th APRIL, 1884.
For freight or passage apply to the Agents
William Samson & Co.
212 Reconquista.
n12 xp

P. S. N. C.
Pacific Steam Navigation Company.
Quickest Route from the River Plate to Europe and the Pacific.
The following Steamers of this Company will be despatched from
MONTEVIDEO
With passages from Buenos Aires to Montevideo GRATIS
Carrying correspondence under Postal Contract with H.B.M. Government
FOR EUROPE
Araucania, March 31
Galicia, April 14
Araucania calls at Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux and Liverpool.
Galicia calls at Rio, Lisbon, Bordeaux and Liverpool.
FOR THE PACIFIC
Aconcagua, March 26
Magellan, April 18
Touching at Punta Arenas, Talcahuano, Valparaiso and other Pacific Ports, up to Callao and Panama.
Passages from BUENOS AIRES to MONTEVIDEO in connexion with the Company's steamers GRATIS.
These steamers have been built expressly for this route, and in their construction every modern improvement has been employed, thus affording safety, speed and every accommodation to be desired by passengers.
The regularity with which they make their voyages is a proof of their seaworthy qualities, and their Commanders are justly famed for the discipline maintained on board their vessels and their attention to passengers.
All the steamers carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.
First class return tickets at reduction of 25 per cent.
Prepaid passages issued at reduced rates to those wishing to bring out their friends.
Passages to Montevideo Free.
For freight, passages, &c, apply to the Agents—
YARROW HETT & Co.
Buenos Aires—CANGALLO 34.
Montevideo—SOLIS 55.

Imperial German Mail 'Norddeutscher Lloyd.'
Line of Steamers
FROM BREMEN
The Steamer
STRASSBURG
Captain H. HEINEKE
will sail on
25th of MARCH
FOR
MONTEVIDEO,
Antwerp and Bremen
All these Steamers take 1st and 3rd class passengers, carry Physicians and Stewardesses, supply Table Wine GRATIS, and receive cargo, parcels and specie subject to transshipment for
Hamburg
And ports of England, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
The Company covers Insurance on Specie shipped in their Steamers.
For freight and passages and further particulars apply to—
K. von Emster.
AGENT
Maipu 101.

RES NON VERBA
Mensajerias Fluviales a Vapor
Gran rebaja de precios en los pasajes a Montevideo por los vapores
COSMOS
RIO DE LA PLATA
VILLA DEL SALTO
SILEX
Salidas—LUNES, MIERCOLES, JUEVES y SABADOS, a las 5½ p.m.
TARIFA

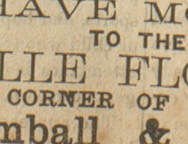
Camara, ida y vuelta	$ 7 m/n.
Camara, ida solamente	4 "
Proa	2 "

Agencia, Reconquista 143-45.

CARRERA DEL PARANA
Hasta Santa Fe
Haciendo 3 viages directos semanales con los Vapores
Pingo y Meteoro
SALIDAS
Los Martes, Jueves y Sabados para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas, Rosario, Diamante, Parana y Santa Fé.
En combinacion con los Ferro Carriles Norte y Campana, el 1º sale de la Estacion Central á las 12 del dia, conduciendo los pasageros al Canal de San Fernando en 40 minutos de donde partiran estos esplendidos vapores y el 2º de la misma Estacion a las 3½ de la tarde que alcanza á estos vapores en Campana.
Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los dos Ferro Carriles, la agencia los da gratis a los señores pasageros.
La carga se recibe la vispera de la salida en la Estacion Retiro.
La Agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de carga, asi como despachos de Aduana.
Comunicacion con el Telefono Gower-Bell.
PEDRO RISSO,
Agente.
143—Reconquista—145

Mensagerias Nacionales
Vapores Correos
DE LA COSTA SUD
El vapor paquete
"LOIRE"
De 1500 toneladas
Saldrá de la Boca del Riachuelo el 25 del presente, a las 6 a.m.
PARA
Bahia Blanca, Patagones, Chubut, Puerto Deseado, Santa Cruz, Puerto Gallegos e Islas de los Estados.
Se admite carga, pasageros y encomiendas para dichos puntos.
Por mas informes en la
Calle PIEDAD 74,
Antigua Agencia del Villarina.
F. Oreiro.
Agente Propietario
Telefono Gower-Bell No. 667.
11 m7 I6

Patrick Ham
Wool & Produce Broker
1371—Calle Piedad—1371



NORTH AMERICAN DENTISTS
Geo. A. Kimball and Charles Small
HAVE MOVED
TO THE
167---CALLE FLORIDA---167
CORNER OF CUYO
Kimball & Small
Buenos Aires, February 1st 1884
143 f5 m5

Extra Fine Pure and Aromatic Teas
LA PORTENA
Extra Aromatic
PURE SOUCHONG
LA CRIOLLA
Extra Aromatic
KAISOU CONGOU
LA ARGENTINA
Extra Finest
SOUCHONG CONGOU
Erin-Go-Bragh
Extra Fine
KAISOU CONGOU
LA PATRIA
Extra Choice
KAISCU CONGOU

Tea
We guarantee all our brands Pure and of the Very Best Quality, and caution the public against receiving any boxes that have been Opened and the Leads Cut, as we know that our empty packages are Re-Filled with Inferior Mixtures and offered for sale as genuine. Each box bears our Red and White guarantee label.

Pig Brand Stout
None is legitimate without the signature of the proprietors (Messrs William Edmonds jr. & Co.) on capsule, their labels on side, and our Red and White guarantee label as Sole Agents on neck of Bottle.
This Brand is strongly recommended by the Faculty.

Dog's Head bottling of Bass & Co.'s Pale Ale
Genuine only when the bottle bears Messrs Bass & Co.'s world renowned Red Triangle trade label on one side, Messrs Read Bros.'s Dog's Head Label on the other, and our Red and White guarantee label as Sole Agents on the neck.

Washington Morton & Alfred Morton & Co.'s
Celebrated Clarets and Fine Champagne Brandies. Every bottle of the genuine bears their name on capsule, cork and label, and our signature as Sole Agents at foot of the latter.

Rimmel's Brown Windsor Soap
Each cake of the genuine has the maker's name moulded on one side, and the words Sole Agents Parry & Co., B. Aires, on the other.

Colman's Mustard, Corn Flour, Blue and Starch
None of these are genuine unless they bear the Bull's Head Trade Mark. Inferior goods packed and labelled in a manner calculated to deceive, are freely offered in the most shameless manner. Ask for, and see that you get J & J Colman's genuine productions, which all bear their name. Trade Mark Bull's Head, and our Red and White guarantee label as Sole Agents for this Republic.

Sandeman's
Ports, Fruity, Dry, Very Old, etc.
Sandeman's
Sherry, Rich, Fine Pale, Amontillado and Manzanilla.
NOTE—These are received by us direct from the famous Cellars of the proprietors at Oporto and Jerez de La Frontera.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce
The label on Every bottle of the genuine Worcestershire Sauce bears the signature of Lea & Perrins and Our name amongst the list of Wholesale Agents.

Epp's Breakfast Cocoa and Chocolate
Every packet of the legitimate article bears our Red and White guarantee label as Sole Agents.

Eugene Cliquot's Champagne
Each bottle of this renowned brand bears the registered trade label of the proprietor and our Signature label as Sole Agents.

Old Tom Gin
Every bottle of Boord & Son's celebrated cordial bears their signature label and our Red and White guarantee label as Sole Agents.

Angostura Bitters
The market is Inundated with imitations, which are Worthless and Injurious. Every bottle of the genuine article bears on the neck our Red and White guarantee label as Sole Agents.

Connaught and Lorne Whisky
Have an enviable reputation all over the world; every bottle of these Pure Irish and Highland Whiskeys bears our Red and White guarantee label as Sole Agents.

Red Heart Rum
Justly celebrated for its great age, purity and other excellent qualities, and specially recommended as a preventive for Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cold, etc., is genuine only when capsules are stamped and the corks branded Henry White & Co., and when each bottle bears our Red and White guarantee label as Sole Agents above the Red Heart label.

Real Hollands—Pig Brand
Imported by us and guaranteed of superior quality. Each bottle bears our guarantee Red and White label.

Keiller's Lozenges, Drops and Confectionery
So justly appreciated here, bear on every tin, packet, bottle, etc. our Red and White guarantee label as Sole Agents.

Sublime Tuscany Olive Oil
Samuel Rae & Co., Leghorn. This famous brand is guaranteed a Pure article; every bottle and tin bears our Red and White label.

Wolfe's Genuine Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps
Universally acknowledged by the Medical Faculty all over the world as an invaluable remedy in cases of Stone, Gout, Chronic Rheumatism and in affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, etc.

Adamson's Hams
Our imports of this celebrated cure of Hams and Bacon bear our guarantee brands of Chancho and El Flaco.

CONAC MARTELL
AND
HENNESSY
Importado por Parry y Ca.
IMPORTANT NOTICE—Every bottle of our imports of these brands bears our Red and White label.

Parry & Co.
Beg to caution the public that the Trade Marks of many of the Firms they represent are Pirated, and by this means Spurious and Worthless goods are foisted on purchasers, instead of the Genuine articles.
The Sham labels are wonderfully well got up to fulfil their nefarious mission.
Some of them bear a forgery of manufacturer's signature, others have apocryphal signatures, one or two letters being altered in so artistic a manner as almost to defy detection. Whilst many bear No Name whatever, but in general appearance closely resemble authentic labels.
We are determined to spare no efforts with a view to stopping the nefarious and dishonest practice of RE-FILLING EMPTIES, which is carried on to a shameless extent. This not only ruins the reputation of articles which are nutritious and conducive to good health, but the adulterated and unwholesome substitutes poison the blood and develope disease in those who consume them.
The following are some of the most notable instances in which this audacious swindle is commonly perpetrated, viz:—
TEAS
Those who re-fill with inferior mixtures the empty boxes bearing our registered brands of FINE TEAS, do so generally at the bottom, leaving the lid and top lead intact, so as the more readily to deceive purchasers.
Stout, Ale, Brandies, Hollands, Angostura, Lea & Perrins' Sauce, Clarets, Ports, Sherries, Schnapps, Whisky, Rum, Old Tom, &c.
Very many who despatch drinks by the glass buy the genuine articles, and after using the contents of one or two bottles (leaving the remainder of their purchase on the shelf for adornment and to induce the belief that they deal in first class goods) re-fill them as required with CHEAP, and often, obnoxious substitutes.
There are others WHO MAKE A TRADE of collecting empty bottles and cases of the articles enumerated, which are then used for putting up spurious and deleterious mixtures to be foisted on the public as legitimate productions.
We are at all times ready to give information to dealers who may be in doubt as to the legitimacy of any article purporting to be the product of any of the manufacturers whose attorneys we are, and whose Trade Marks we have registered.
6 f1 xp

Hotel Provence
29—Cangallo—29
Fine suits of Rooms or Families, cleanliness, attendance and cuisine of first order. One of the finest Hotels in town, and where visitors will find every home comfort.
Orders for Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers, Lunches, Pic-nics
Charges moderate
Hotel de Provence
JOSEPH PERES & Co.
NOTE—The proprietor begs to inform his many clients that the Hotel has been completely restorated, and now perfectly new.

Hotel de la Paix
Corner of the Calles Cangallo and Reconquista
Englishmen and others visiting B. Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in the city.
Hydraulic Lift
Reading-room
Public Baths
Charges are most moderate
Wines superb
Table d'Hote in European style, with room ghts and attendance.
Hotel de la Paix
Corner of the Calles Cangallo and Reconquista

Hotel San Isidro
Proprietor
HENRY VIGNOLLES
We have great pleasure in participating to our numerous customers who have been enquiring for rooms, that from to-day we have some unoccupied, for single gentlemen at $50 % per day including pension.
We also have special apartments for families at reasonable prices.
Our 'cuisine' is of the first order. Baths and everything appertaining to a comforable suburban hotel.
Breakfasts and dinners at all hours.
Moderate Charges.
136 f14 xp

HOTEL NACIONAL
98—Cangallo—98
Fine suits of Rooms for Families, cleanliness, attendance and cuisine of first order.
One of the finest Hotels in town, and where visitors will find every home comfort.
Orders for Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers, Lunches, Pic-nics.
Charge moderate
n17

Mrs. Shoobridge
Anglo-Porteño Millinery Establishment
154—*CALLE CUYO*—154
The latest European Styles in Hats, Bonnets, Caps, Feathers and Flowers always in Stock.
154—Cuyo—154
Four doors from Florida.
113 f12 xp

Bazar du Menage
358—Piedad—358
CLOSE TO THE SAN MIGUEL CHURCH
JUST RECEIVED
Best English Ironstone China.
English, French and German Cutlery.
Wrought and Cast Iron enamelled ware for kitchen and family purposes, Toilet sets, Cooking stoves.
Bazar du Menage
358—Piedad Street—358
Close to the San Miguel Church
Terms moderate and Fixed Prices.
88 m10 xp

Flores Collegiate School for Girls.
The above School for Girls will be opened on Monday, March 17th, at 10 o'clock. It will be under the direct management of the Chaplain of Flores.
Head-Mistress, Miss Bock.
For terms apply at 29 Calle Rivadavia, Flores.
261 f28 xp

LEAVES HAVE THEIR TIME TO fall, but the hair of our heads, if properly attended, should last a lifetime. Promote its healthy condition and nutriment, and the desired end will be accomplished by means of the Oriental tonic. Vigor and beauty are preserved by its constant use, since it acts as a healthy stimulant upon the roots and fibres which absorb it.
Ladies will find it the best shield against baldness and gray hair, besides it imparts a beautiful brilliance to the tresses, and for gentlemen's beards it is a most excellent article, so agreeable and useful in keeping them soft and silky.

NO MORE SCAB!
Estancieros! To free your flocks from
SCAB
And insure a PERMANENT CURE, use only
The Blagden Dip
Past experience has proved this preparation to be the
Most Effective Remedy
being easy of application, permanent in its results and perfectly harmless. In no single case have we found it fail to give the most complete satisfactions, and we can therefore
Guarantee it to be
A PERFECT CURE
George & John C. Bell
AGENTS
295-Cangallo-295
215 s20 xp

The Great Blood Purifiers!

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla AND PILLS.
Established 1832.
Guaranteed to be an infallible cure for Scrofula in its worst forms, stubborn, deep-seated Ulcers, Syphilis, primary, secondary and tertiary; Tumors, Foul Eruptions, Old Sores, Rheumatism, and all diseases or sores produced by bad blood or humors.
BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS
CURE ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.
For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

William White
Land, Live Stock and General Commission Agent
114—PIEDAD—114.
115 m15 xp

!! CAUTION !!
The Public are requested to look closely at the label before buying, and see that it bears the name of the sole Agents

AGENTES
Moore & Tudor
POR MAYOR
Finest Souchong Tea
MARK
"*IN TE VIVO*"
57 d6jg

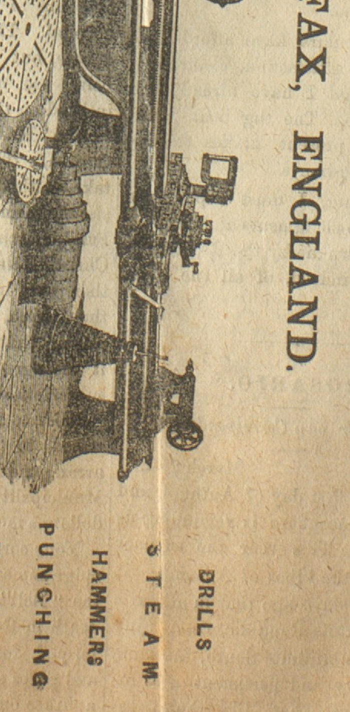
ON 'CHANGE.
March 22nd, 1884.

Cedulas A	100
Cedulas E	87⅞
Cedulas F	83¾
National Bank Shares	126⅞

There was quite a stir on 'Change this morning owing to the most conflicting rumours industriously spread by bulls and bears. The first 'bola' was that the Minister of Hacienda had received amost important telegram from London about the loans. It is unnecessary to repeat all the rumours afloat, suffice it to say that prices ruled for shares rather strong on the reports and shares advanced to 127. Cedulas are evidently being sold by the public, the sales to-day reached 213,800 but prices did not fall off much; Series F rules very weak and after the close of the ring were offered at 83½.
It is rumoured that the Lord Mayor has applied to the Bank for 600,000 Cedulas F on the Colon theatre and of course if this large amount comes on the market there will be a break in prices.

Muggeridge & Lightoller
SHIP-BROKERS AND GENERAL AGENTS.
Bahia Blanca.
83 m8 xp

Guillermo A. Newland
(Antes NEWLAND Hnos.)
CIRUJANO DENTISTA AMERICANO.
Calle Florida No. 63 (*altos*)
Esquina Piedad.
236 f23 xp

SCOTT BROTHERS
HALIFAX, ENGLAND.
LATHES
PLANING
MACHINES
SCREW CUTTING
MACHINES

DRILLS
STEAM
HAMMERS
PUNCHING
MACHINES
Agents for the Argentine Republic
J. MOHR BELL AND Cº
293-Rivadavia-293

Telegrams and letters from the South to-day state that they have had great rains down there and that the rains have put out the fires in the camps. The people in the North, West and South have suffered terrible hardships from those camp fires, which we suppose are now extinguished until next year.

Yesterday a large amount of exchange in francs passed at 5.01, the Provincial Bank taker. The National Bank drew 400,000 fs. and many takers applied to the National Bank for exchange; we hear from the exchange brokers that takers for fully £200,000 stg. applied to the National Bank for exchange the applications were for various houses £10,000 stg. each house but, the exchange was not given and the matter was much talked of on 'Change.

The Alexandria colony in the Gran Chaco 22 square leagues of land is now offering on sale in the market and will be sold cheap, Messrs Thomson Bonar & Co. of London are the proprietors.

The following were the sales at the ring during official hours:—
Cedulas—
For cash A 5,200 at 100
For cash E 63,800 at 88-87⅞
For March. 31st E 95,000 at 88⅛
For April 30th E 55,000 at 88½
For cash F 19,900 at 84-83¾-84-83⅞
For April 30th F 5,000 at 84¼
Sales, 243,900
National Bank Shares—
For March 31st 1,885 at 127-½-127-126¾-⅞ to 127-126⅞-127
For April 30th 650 at 128-½-⅜-⅛
Sales, 2,535

The works of the Transandine Railway are now going ahead apace, and the line is finished to 120 kilom., midway between Junin and Chacabuco. We hear that the materials for the line go forward now much faster, and telegrams were sent to London yesterday announcing these facts.

Colonel Roca, Governor of Misiones, will leave for Posadas, the Capital of his territory on the 25th inst. His presence up there is much required owing to all that is going on now in Misiones in the sugar line.

Respecting the Argentine loans there is not a particle of news, and on good authority, we hear, that until the end of the month we need not expect any definite news concerning any of these loans. It is really a great pity that our Public Works are not in the bands of joint-stock companies, instead of the Government. We should then be saved all this trouble and delay about loans. People who have just come from London say that at the moment it is most difficult to launch any Foreign Loan, and although money is abundant and easy, they don't like lending it to Foreign Governments, and that in fact only the colonies can at present borrow.

Application has been made to us by a most responsible and respectable party to organize a British Immigration Committee in this city, and to obtain some land from the Government, and start some families with farms and small flocks of sheep. We, for our part, are always ready to lend our humble services to further so desirable an object, but we want the right class of men to join the cause, men of good position and with capital, as the affair should be by means of shares, and we know for a fact, that the Government will grant 3 or 4 leagues of land to any such committee to foment the cause of Irish immigration to the Plate. In fact, in good hands, this scheme might most easily be carried out.

The purchase of half a league of camp in the Venado Tuerto, by an Irish sheepfarmer from San Pedro, is the talk of the market; the price is reserved but it appears that the amount paid is 225,000 m/c.

Several resales of property in La Plata are spoken of, and all at prices that give the settlers a very handsome profit; it seems that there is much money turning over in these La Plata lands, and people missed the chance of making much money through a very strong prejudice against La Plata and its surroundings.

The heat to-day for this time of the year is most unusual and people believe now that we are in for a very wet winter, something like last year.

Telegrams from Antwerp, dated yesterday 21st inst., state: "Wool market heavy and tendancy downwards, limits for middling wools 4.50, good middling 4.75 and for good first 5 francs; advices from manufacturing districts unfavorable." The wool markets here very weak in both plazas. Some lots 'pasto fuerte' wool 78-80. One special fine lot sold last November at 128, was resold to-day at 112, some wools from Arroyo Chico sold last December at 94, resold at 84. Wheat weak, very heavy arrivals cereals and complaints on the Western Railway about scarcity of waggons. Bad news from Santa Fe about maize. At Bragado great rains, and hopes entertained of saving maize crop. Telegrams give maize on board at 14-15 francs.

The French packet Niger has postponed her sailing to the 25th inst. The Loire has also postponed her sailing to Tuesday morning at 6 a.m. for Bahia Blanca and Patagones.

At a late hour this afternoon there was a tremendous push in the liquidation room, and National Bank Shares were bought up; prices rose at once to 127⅞, and even at this figure few sellers. The news is, that Mr. Balcarce, has telegraphed to the National Minister of Hacienda that the National Bank loan is done—and the other loans will also in a few days be negotiated. This is glorious news for the whole country, and everyone left the Bolsa in the very best of spirits. 350 National Bank Certificados at 130, buyers.

Four hundred thousand pats,, at 10½ advanced on Cedulas. Exchange done this afternoon at 47½ and 5.01.

Mr. Gordon, Manager of the Methven Sugar Factory, Simoca Tucuman, was welcomed on 'Change. He reports everything flourishing up there, and good prospects for the cane.

The payments on 'Change were not so heavy this Saturday as last and the produce business for the week was not so large and the exchange business trifling. It is probable there will soon be a let up in the exchange market which will brighten everything.

From the Plaza Once we have the following:—
130 waggons of produce arrived.
The arrivals to-day were:—
7,600 @ wool
3,428 sacks of wheat
529 do maize
615 bales hay
And much of other produce.
Prices of produce in general continue flat.
The sales were:—
Wool—
1,500 @ good, 84, 78, Unzué
1,000 borrega, 72, do
500 do defect., 55, N. & Cernadas
1,000 good and regular, 78, 74, do
2,300 @ good and regular, 74, 72, 68, Ojea
200 good borrega, 65, 60, Ojea
80 bellies, 35, 20, do
175 @ borrega, 73, Basavilbaso
500 borrega, 71, Landera
Total, 7,255 @
Cow Hides—
100 camp, 158, 154
Horse Hides—15 camp good, 40
Hair—20 ar. at 160
Sheepskins—
Per doz. camp sup. and desechos, 27½, 25, 24½, 18½, 17½, 16, 10 rls lb
Per doz. pelados and desechos, 18½, 18, 10 and 9 rls. lb
Total, 580 doz.
Corderitos, 50 doz. good at 15 m/c
Deerskins—25 doz. at $60
Nutria—30 lb at $5
Wheat—Per fan. candeal, $80
Wheat—Per fan. Costa, 85
Wheat—Per fan. French, 83 with bag put Catalinas mole.
Wheat—Per fan. from Salado, 76, 74, 73
Total, 690 fan.
Maize—Per fan. morocho in grain at 53, old, and 49, new
Total, 260 fanegas.
Barley—100 fan. reg., 38
Linseed—500 ar. good, $12
Guinea Straw—100 lios at 7½
Hay—210 bales sup. and mixed at 650, 600, 500, 480, 475 and 400 per ton.

At the Plaza Constitucion the following business done:—
118 waggons with produce arrived.
The arrivals were:—
33,500 @ of wool
800 fanegas wheat
and many hides and skins, &c.
In Barracas al Sud—
251 bales wool
42 bordalesas tallow
167 bags wheat
23 doz. sheepskins
180 live capons
and other produce.
Sheepskins, potro and cow hides, and hair sustained their prices. Market flat.
The sales were:—
Wool—
1,100 @ special and bellies, 112, 45, Ortiz
3,000 @ do, 91, Casaux
1,500 @ reg. and borrega, 90, 78, 75, 70, 50, H H
1,000 @ good, 89, Consentino
1,150 @ good and borrega, 88, 70, Coulin
2,200 do, 87, 80, 75, 72, Chapar
700 do, 87, Bradley & H
4,000 do, 87, 86, 85, 84, 80, 78, A A
1,000 good, 87, M & Rodriguez
1,250 do, 84, 88, De los Santos
2,500 good, 80, 77, 75, Bellocq
200 good, 77, Cuto
1,500 good and borrega, 76, 71, 68, Leite
200 @ borrega, 68, Chillado
300 do, 56, Necol & Aguerre
Total, 21,600 @
Sheepskins—
Per doz. special and desechos, 28-25, 20-18 rls. lb
Pelados, 22-15 rls. lb; $72, 20 per doz.
Corderos, 15, 16 rls.
Total, 1,340 doz.
Cow Hides—
586 camp good at 162, 160, 155
Becerros at 140
Horse Hides—60 at 40
Potrancas at 20
Hair—120 @ good at 168

The opening of the Lanus Market in the Plaza Lorea is fixed for to-morrow (Sunday), and, considering the wide relations of the "concessionaire" and the wondrous improvements introduced in this model market, we cannot but think that the attendance will be large and the fete one of the greatest of the kind in this city. Even in Europe there are few cities that can boast of such an improved style of market as that now introduced by Mr Lanus. The total cost of this new market, we hear, is over £100,000 stg., which is a very large sum to invest in an enterprise of the kind; but we believe it will give the owners the very best returns, and we promise our readers in our next issue a full and d[etailed] description of the establishment.

The French Packet, on Tuesday, will [be] crowded with passengers. Don M. Ro[...] M. Cadret leave in her.

Mr. Mallman, head of the leading fi[rm] Mallmann & Co. of this market, took lea[ve of] his numerous friends on 'Change to-day. [He] goes with his family in the ss. Parana, of [the] Chargeurs Reunis line. Mr. Mallmann [will] remain in Europe for a year, and his abse[nce] will be much felt in this market, occupyi[ng] as he does, one of the most prominent po[si]tions in it. We wish him a very pleas[ant] voyage, and hope to see him back in the Pla[te] next year.

Dr. Plaza, our much-esteemed Minister [of] Hacienda, has drawn up a code of rules f[or] the loading and discharging of vessels in th[e] Boca, and their entry, moorage, and departure; in fact, a decree methodizing the navigation and traffic of the Riachuelo, which was very much wanted. The document is so long that we hold it for translation to publish it in our next. It seems to have been drawn up with great care and after much study, and we feel confident it will meet the wants of that most rising place, the Boca. In fact, to our mind, the Riachuelo has solved for us all the long-disputed Port scheme. There are now more foreign ships in the Boca than in the Outer Roads; and by widening the channel or digging away the south banks of the Riachuelo, which is the easiest of jobs, the Riachuelo may be extended to any dimensions. Gradually, as trade increases, these banks will be cut away; and before another year is over we believe we shall see 150 foreign vessels in the Riachuelo. The Minister's code of navigation and traffic rules meets a want long felt, and reflects the greatest credit on Dr. Plaza.

The Government has named Dr Pellegrini on the Water Works Board as successor of Dr Bosch, who died last month. (No better man could be named to the post,) and Dr Julian Martinez to the Riachuelo board in place of Dr Goyena resigned; also Dr Daniel Donovan on the City Improvement Board in place of Mr Thomas Anchorena resigned.

The Minister of the Interior has most properly determined to build a new Immigration Asylum, and has applied to the Municipality on the mattes with a view to getting a good Municipal site. We want an establishment like the New York Castle Garden, as the very life current of this country is, and for generations to come will be, immigration.

In the distribution of assets of a well-known Irish testamentaria, some fine estancia land in one of the near partidos was valued at 3½ millions per league, and much competition amongst the heirs to secure the land. Thus we have 140,000 pats freely paid for one league of prime land upon which at the most say 25,000 sheep and 1000 cows can be maintained, whilst a few leagues further out ten leagues of good "pasto fuerte" land can be bought, on which, at the very lowest calculation, 50,000 sheep and 5000 cows can be fed. This shows how relatively cheap are the outside lands when compared with those of the inside "partidos." We for our part should prefer the 10 outside to the one inside league, although we note that now-a-days no one ever hears of a sale of land within an area of 25 leagues of the city.

The American barque Richard Pearse arrived yesterday at Bahia Blanca direct from New York; the direct ultramar shipping trade with Bahia Blanca is steadily on the increase.

The Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway opens on 1st prox. its own central telegraph office at No. 37 Calle Bolivar, as appears by notice.

The building of moles on the Riachuelo has progressed so much that now the moles reach up to the Barracas bridge.

The Italian steamer Europa cleared to-day with full cargo and a good passenger list.

The testamentaria of Madame Lezica de Pena is now before the couats to be wound up, the assets reach 15 millions and consist of
Calle Florida 310, finca
Do Reconquista 209, do
Do Esmeralda 84 and 478 do, two
Do Chacabuco 90-94 do
Do Piedras 31-37 do
Do Alsina 233 and 217 do, two
Quinta Flores
Estancia Guardia Monte
Do Pergamino.

The steamer Ilios has arrived at San Nicolas with 1000 tons rails for the Campana and Rosario Railway. This looks like going ahead.

The quotations of Argentine Stocks in the London market on 19th inst. were as follows—

Hard Dollars	90 - 91
Arg. 1868	101 -102
Do. 1871 Public Works	99½ -100
Do. 1881	99 -100
Buenos Aires 1870	100 -101
Treasury Bills 9 o/o	104 -106

CORRALES DEL SUD.
March 21.
Introduccion.

Abastecedores, Captazes, Procedencia,	Animales.
L Linch y Ca, Cañuelas	50
L's y Moores, Chascomus	42
M Alvarez, Las Flores	52
Id Monte	82
J Vasquez, Tordillo	170
Id Ranchos	59
B Aspitia, Monte	34
S y Mandia, 25 de Mayo	148
Id Vecino	119
J Davison, Magdalena	86
L y Mcores, M. Paz	130
J C Boer, Mar Chiquita	215
	1136

PRECIOS.
1º aparte carne y sebo 360 400
Id 2º id 200 280
Flaco chancheria 160 180
Cueros de novillo 120 150
Id de vaca 100 100
Terneros año arriba 100 160
Id de buey, 90 105
Id mamones 80
Novillos de saladero 310 320
Novillos de invernada 260
Vacas id 200
Capones y ovejas 32 40
Yeguas 100
Se carnearon para el abasto 554 animales y 70 terneros.

MONTEVIDEAN TELEGRAMS.
Montevideo, March 22nd
C. A. Sparks from Boston
Deuda Amortizable at 26½
Treasury Bills at 68½
200 bales of 1º wool, free of bellies and corderos, at 35
300 bales wool, reserved price.
600 cow hides, Sociedad Ganaderos, at 72
Apolo sails.

MARITIME.
ARRIVALS.
March 22nd
Minerva from Montevideo
Silex from Montevideo
Rio de la Plata from Uruguay
Proveedor, Rosario
Tridente, Rosario
Pingo, Rosario

DEPARTURES.
March 23rd
Villa del Salto, Uruguay
Feliz Amistad, Rosario
Interior, Rosario
March 24th
Diana for Rosario
Apolo, Montevideo.
Cosmos for Montevideo

Steamers expected in March—
23rd Archimedes from London
24th Minho from Southampton
Strabo, Liverpool
26th Galileo from Liverpool
28th Köln from Bremen
30th Orenoque from Bordeaux
Expected in Montevideo—
26th Aconcagua from Liverpool
30th Araucania from Pacific
31st Settos from Pacific
Steamers to sail in March—
24th Niger for Bordeaux
25th Strassburg for Antwerp
Parana, Havre
Paranagua, Hamburg
27th Ville de San Nicolas for Havre
Nord America, Genoa
28th Cinthia for Dunkerque
Steamers to sail from Montevideo—
24th Uarda for Pacific
26th Aconcagua for Pacific
31st Settos for Hamburg

They don't die in the house.
"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, cock-roaches, bed-bugs, flies and ants. 25c.
189 m19 a19 J. A. BENNET
Sole Agent.

Vaseline Cold Cream
Will allay all irritation of the skin, and keep the complexion smooth, soft and clear. Superior to all Cosmetics. For use after shaving, and chafing of infants, it is unequalled.
Sole Agent
J. A. BENNET
195 Florida
138 m13 xp

Tobacco Extract
SOUTH DOWN SHEEPWASH
Virginia and Kentucky
NICOTINA
For curing Scab in Sheep
The only and cheapest remedy approved and adopted by all Sheepfarmers in the River Plate
Can be used with hot or cold water.
One gallon to be mixed with 200 gallons Water.
Guaranteed free from Poison
Sole Agents appointed by the Italian Government's Company
Aug. C. Linck & Co
104—San Martin—104
TIETJEN & CO., ROSARIO

EDITION

NIGER

CH 23, 1884.

, PROGRESS.

leasure we translate icle from the *Tribuna* ial Government organ, e do that our collea- resumen of the vast present pushed ahead Government will be a interest to our readers. National Government praise for its indomit- and energy, but we permitted to remark for the Government to ew leaf and to leave all Public Works to ock companies, which to e immense advantage ents works. Still, the e at foot is a fit reply to id attacks of a purely ation. The Roca Govern- s erred at all, has erred on the ... side, and has erred by too much go-ahead-ism and too much progress. No other country in South America can point to such a schedule of Public Works as that which our colleague so truthfully gives; and the great popularity of General Roca's administration both here and in Europe, is due to the magnificent Public Works and public enterprises, which it has initiated and which in spite of every thing, it so manfully carries out:—

"The general movement is astounding, and equally encouraging. No other state of South America is being transformed with such rapidity; and President Roca's figure of speech—"it is only of late that the sailors on deck can see the splendid run the ship has made"—is perfectly true. The resources of the Nation are everywhere making themselves felt, in costly works of its own, or in subsidising others the local advantages of which have been demonstrated.

The Pacific Railway starts from Buenos Aires and branchess off at Mercedes to join the Andine line; whilst the Campana line will soon carry us to Rosario in its luxurious cars. The Riachuelo Port Works are being pushed on assiduously, and the secure haven it affords is ever extending.

The Public Works of the Capital show a long list of wants satisfied by the Administration for the better adornment, health and general public services of the city. In Santa Fe the surveys for the port and wharves progress rapidly, while a well-built mole is also being erected at San Lorenzo. In the Capital of that province solid river embankments and a wharf are being built. In Rosario an Immigrant's Home is being built; and there also, as in Santa Fe, commodious and well situated Post-offices are being erected.

In Cordoba, a bridge is being built to unite Villa Union and Villanueva, and a dike at Quilino; two colonies are being formed near Rio Cuarto, and the building for the Academy of Sciences in the Capital is about being finished.

In San Luis a grand canal is being made, and Artesian wells are being sunk to mitigate the droughts. In Mendoza a bridge is being thrown across the Desaguadero; the railway is almost finished to the city; new roads are being opened to the Cordillera, and the old ones repaired. In San Juan important works are going on to keep its impetuous river within bounds; a bridge is being thrown across the Caucete, and surveys for the extension of the Andine Railway are being made. In Rioja similar surveys are being made, and the borings for Artesian wells show probabilities of success. In Catamarca roads are being made in the Sierrita, and the Muchara is being surveyed; a dike is being built at Porteruelo, and a railway planned. In Jujuy bridges are being thrown across the Tala and Reyes; a telegraph line is being laid to Oran, and surveys for a railway are being made.

The railway in Santiago is being laid; and the river embankment on the Salado will save its Capital from threatened inundation. In Tucuman the fine bridge over the Rio Sali is being finished, and the Central North Railway is being extended. In Salta the telegraph is laid from the Capital to Andalgala; embankments are being made on the river Arias, a road is being made through the Toro Pass, and the railway is being surveyed. The engineers are also surveying the Misiones line, which will cross the province of Corrientes; and a port and wharves and bridges over its principal rivers are being planned for the same province. In Entre Rios a wharf is being built on the Uruguay, a large bridge is being thrown across the river Gualeguay, and plans for a port at Colon are being drawn up.

The foregoing is but a small part of the great transforming movement going on in the country. We will not refer to the work of economical organization, but leave to the reader's imagination the attention bestowed by the Administration on every branch of the Government: Roads, telegraphs, bridges, wharves, canals, railways, embankments, water! These means of communication, the motive power of trade and industry; these means of fomenting every industry, with all its details, have given a new economic life and moral progress to the whole republic.

Six years ago the great distances, broken wastes and dangers, kept labour, capital and public spirit with folded arms. Everything has changed at railway speed, and produced a veritable revolution in the state of the country. Everything had to be done, every thing planned, all the means provided, and it has been done—with energy, with rapidity and with enthusiasm.

Those who knew and left the country a few years ago are astounded when they return to it now. Everything has changed for the better. The public spirit, raised by evidence of genuine progress, no longer lives on hope, hope deferred, but on the conviction that its plans, calculations and exertions are sure to succeed. The currents of trade are sweeping rapidly from province to province, and the life-blood of industry and production pours over our roads and our bridges. Everybody is, relatively speaking, rich. Everybody works, and feels that his property, his person and his rights are safe."

No
PAR
Articulos
1 Té Congou
2 Cerveza Negr
3 Cerveza Blan
4 Real Holand
5 Oporto 'Inv
6 Coñac Fino
7 Corned Beef
8 Coñac Legit
9 Vino Marga
10 Jamones Ing
11 Jerez Superi
12 Bitters

THE CHARMING SOUTH.

The news from Chile by the last mail is of the most startling importance for the Plate, and calculated to give still greater impetus to the development of the long neglected South. The *Ferro Carril* of Santiago, Chile, under date 3rd inst., publishes a letter from a leading and influential resident in the South of Chile, which says:—"I "write to tell you that the best and "most industrious of our population is "crossing over to the Argentine side of "the Cordillera, through a pass over "the Andes near my land, already "**300 families** have crossed over to "establish themselves on the Eastern "slopes of the Cordillera, and in the "same latitude as Chillan. Through "the Antuco Pass, over **1000 families** have also passed with the same "object, and even I am told that over "**1500 families** have crossed over "there to the Argentine plains, taking "with them their stock, carts, furniture "etc. The Argentine Commissary, who "resides on the other side with the Ar"gentine army of occupation, receives "them all with open arms, and gives or "rents them at very low price whatever "lands they require."

Here then is a new departure! and in a quarter that no one expected; the whole 'Manzana' country, famed for its rich fertility and beautiful plains, will soon be settled on by Chilian estancieros, and very soon we shall have these Chilian farmers stretching out and settling in the Rio Negro valley; the Valcheta valley and on the Colorado districts, some of the richest in this republic, but forgotten and neglected by Argentine statesmen to the present. Already, as we had occasion to notice, a cattle trade with South Chile, through Junin de los Andes and the Bariloche Pass has sprung up, and troops of 'novillos' from Bahia Blanca, Tres Arroyos, Isla de Walker and other parts have been sent through the valley and across the mountains, to be sold in Chile.

The peopling and stocking of those vast Andine slopes, and by such experienced farmers as the Chilians, surpasses in importance every other news of the day, and points to the urgent necessity of both National and Provincial Governments connecting Patagones and Viedma with this city by railway, which is nothing more nor less than the extension of the Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway from Bahia Blanca to Carmen de Patagones.

The Chilian farmers in the Manzana country will evidently have the South of Chile for their market, but it must always be remembered that the rising town of Pueblo Roca at the head of the Rio Negro, and confluence of the Limay and Nauquen, is destined to be a place of very great importance, and its whole trade is with Viedma and Patagones.

Our readers must always remember that the far South is the Europe of the Plate, and no matter how rich and fertile may be the North, when the South takes a start, it will eclipse every thing known, seen or experienced in the Plate. Bahia Blanca is the first step, Patagones and Viedma will be the next, and Pueblo Roca and Junin de los Andes the third. To the present the Indians have held this beautiful country, beautiful in climate, scenery and productions, but the Indians are of the past as also the men who tolerated them, and there is no other Nation on the face of the globe to-day that holds at the disposal of the surplus population of Europe such a vast area of wheat producing, stock raising, grain growing territory as the Argentine Republic.

The crossing of these 1,800 Chilian agricultural families into Argentine plains means more for this country than our imagination soars to trace. We want the decks cleared, and the trains running from the Plaza Constitucion through to Patagones, and then the whole Public Debt of the Nation is liquidated by the Railway whistle in the enchanting Valley of the Rio Negro.

HIGH LIFE ESTANCIERING.

The saladeristas complain that whilst horned cattle have increased wondrously in the camp within the last three years, and the stock of "novillos" on the estancias was never at any previous season more numerous, still there is no "gordura," and, in fact, there never were fewer animals than at present to kill.

The subject is one of great interest to us all, and merits inquiry, since cattle "al corte" have so fallen in price and the camps have become so stocked that the question naturally arises, "If the saladeristas won't buy the novillos, what are we to do with them?" But the cause of all this is as obvious as is the remedy easy.

Within the last three years hundreds—we might say thousands—of leagues of new frontier lands have been stocked. The cattle increase wonderfully on these new camps; 35 to 50 per cent. is the average increase of these "rodeos." A good piece of "pasto fuerte" camp, well fenced, and a good supply of water for the animals, are all that is needed for the outside estanciero.

In two years a rodeo of 1000 cows is doubled; the increase of cattle throughout the country is at once felt: but, although the cattle on those camps increase, they do not fatten. The novillos are thin all the year round. The fact now stares the estanciero in the face that the simple wire-fence will not fatten the novillos for market; and if he wants to make money out of his stock, he must either have some fine fattening land inside, whereon to "invernar" his novillos for market, or he must plough up his land, grow alfalfa, make ricks of hay around his estancia house, part out every season so many novillos to be fattened on hay and green alfalfa, otherwise his land becomes over-stocked, and with animals that are all but unsaleable.

Too much High Life in the camp is the complaint of the saladeristas, whose business is all but brought to a standstill for the want of fat animals to kill. The cattle estanciero is a nabob in his own way—a lazy noodle, who never in his life ploughed a square of land, who knows as little about mowing as he does of making a hayrick. He buys the land, fences it, then turns the cows in on it, and leaves the rest to the bulls.

This system of estanciering is now virtually played out. We have even the outside lands overstocked, yet the "tropero" goes from estancia to estancia without finding a fat novillo. Novillos on pasto fuerte camp scarcely ever fatten. There are estancias with from 500 to 1000 novillos for sale, and not an animal worth the trouble of driving to the saladero.

In former years the necessity was not felt, as we had none of these great pasto fuerte estancia rodeos. The cows were on the fine inside lands; to-day that is all changed. The cows are outside, the sheep inside, and thus, whilst we have nine millions of cows, 'al corte,' in this province, fat novillos for saladeros are scarcer than ever.

This year will bring the required reform, since many of those estancieros will be played out, being unable to get in any rental whatever from places that stand them in millions. On all these outside lands the estanciero must make his own "invernada," either by ploughing up the land and growing sufficient alfalfa, or buying a place inside which will cost millions, and where he can fatten his novillos for the market or the saladero.

High Life estanciering does not pay, and the swell estancieros must take off their coats and plough their lands, or cattle will soon be down to 100 m/c "al corte."

MUTTON FOR EVER!

Every mail from Europe now brings good River Plate mutton news. Our letters per Cotopaxi state that the River Plate mutton sells in London like *bread and cheese*, and definite arrangements have been made for one cargo per month by the Campana company. By another letter we learn that the machinery for two establishments similar to that of Campana are on the way out, and all the River Plate people in London and other parts of Europe believe that before the end of the present year all the Lamport and Holt, Allan line, Chargeurs Reunis, and French and English mail lines, and even the Mediterranean steamers, will be fitted up with the machinery and will load every trip mutton for the European makets. As our London Correspondent remarks, "you may send over all the millions of sheep you have in the Plate, and such is the consumption, that it will be but as a drop of water in the ocean."

Already this new trade is beginning to tell upon interests here. Lincoln sheep are being bought up right and left, and good outside camps, hard grass with 'cañadas,' are being purchased at advanced prices not on speculation, but for immediate stocking with Lincoln sheep and mestizo cattle. At Bullrich's auction sale the other day the Lincoln rams sold from 3 to 5000 m/c each, and our readers may rest assured that it is the news from Smithfield market, London, that crowded Bullrich's auction mart.

It appears that the Campana Company holds the monopoly of the Haslam patent which is always a check, but there are now so many patents akin that it is easy to suppose if the Lamport and Holt line cannot adopt the Haslam, they will assuredly adopt some other equally good. A French gentleman has arrived out here from Havre has gone out to the camp; we learn that he comes as agent for a company formed there for the importation of River Plate mutton and that his mission is to buy some 20 leagues of good well situated camps with a view to starting a sheep establishment with a very handsome capital.

The following is our own London correspondent's letter, received by the Cotopaxi. It will be read with much interest by all, as it shows the rapid march of our mutton in the London market.

London, Feb. 15th 1884.

I cannot say that the London press has taken up the question of "Fresh Meat from the River Plate" with much ardour or gratitude. The fact is we are so many of us here that we could eat up your whole ovine population in a few months, and if you were to rival New Zealand in sending us one million of mutton carcases, they would not keep us in mutton alone for a fortnight. We eat annually from 28 millions to 30 millions of sheep. So that Fresh Meat from the River Plate for a long time to come will to us be as a mere drop in the ocean, although it may be profitable to those concerned in the business; and it is to be hoped it will.

A small paragraph in one or two papers announced the fact that a luncheon had been given at the offices of the River Plate Frozen Meat Company, on Monday last, for the purpose of testing the mutton, ex "Meath," and the test seems to have been in the highest degree satisfactory. The "menu" was, of course, mutton throughout, such as mutton broth. stewed kidneys, sheep's tongue and trotters, braised mutton, boiled mutton, roast mutton, and mutton cutlets. All the dishes were pronounced to be excellent, and if the "Campana," as it is to be called, was not equal to the best English meat, it was acknowledged to be a thoroughly good substitute. Amongst the gentlemen present were Mr. G. W. Drabble—in the chair—the Argentine Minister Dr. Don Manuel Garcia, the Uruguayan Minister Colonel Carve, the Argentine Consul General, Señor A. de Guerrico, the Consul General for Uruguay Mr W. B. Cranwell, Mr. John Fair, as representing tne sheep-farming interest, Mr Gunther of the Liebig Factory, representing the saladero interest. Mr Haslam, engineer and inventor of the freezing process known by his name, Mr. Elin, Mr. Conning, Mr. Zimmermann, directors of the London and River Plate Bank, Mr. J. de Mancha, of the London and County Bank, Mr Russell Shaw, representing the Campana Railway, Mr. John Taylor, of the River Plate Trust and Loan Agency, Lord Reay, Mr. Herepath, Mr. Ross Duffield, Mr. Hughes Hughes, chairman of the Falkland Island Company etc. Speeches were made by Mr. Drabble, Dr Garcia and Colonel Carve as well as by other gentlemen present. Mr Drabble stated that the mutton that had been served had been out of the refrig[era]tors for a week, and that it was a great mistake to suppose that it had to be sold immediately on arrival, and was in fact all the better for keeping.

The prices, 4d to 4½d, I quoted as realised for the cargo of frozen meat, ex "Meath," are approximately correct; but it must be borne in mind that the market was heavily stocked with the article.

The mutton question has at last reached the Government House, and yesterday, in the Foreign Affairs Department, there was nothing else talked of save Mr. Garcia's letter from London which we give at foot. H.E. seems to have had a capital hot River Plate mutton lunch in London, and everthing that comes to us from there about this magnificent new trade corroborates our views on the question.

We must indeed all be a pack of mutton-headed citizens if, with the market before us, the sheep in millions on our plains, the steamers ready to take it, and the people in Europe waiting with whetted appetities to eat it; if, with all these great elements in our favour, we should fail to establish a mutton trade between this country and Europe that will eclipse our wool and hide trade and add one hundred per cent to the value of our sheep and lands. We for our part think that Garcia's letter is better news for this country than the raising of a new Argentine loan of ten millions sterling; and with joy in our heart and pen, we publish the glorious news that the Argentine Government is determined to do everything possible to foment the trade, if necessary to start a company, and ship the mutton for Government account to London. Hurrah for the Mutton!

The following is the diplomatic mutton note:—

Mr. Minister.

I attended a lunch given yesterday by the River Plate Fresh Meat Company Limited, to test the frozen mutton that recently arrived from Buenos Aires. The result was simply splendid: The many well known persons present, amongst them the Uruguayan Minister, unanimously said so.

Every dish on the table was of mutton, but cooked in different ways, as Y. E. can see by the enclosed "menu". It was subject of general remark that, no matter how cooked, the meat retained not only its primitive flavour, but also—which is most important—its consistency. All now admit that River Plate mutton rivals in delicacy of flavour the best mutton in England (Welsh mutton) whilst it is unanimously and spontaneously declared to be far superior to Australian.

On such a successful issue I must congratulate both Argentines and Englishmen; it is the beginning of a new export trade for the first; and for the second it fills a want long felt, chiefly in London—good and cheap meat.

God guard Y. E.

M. R. Garcia.

Menu

Entrees—Kidneys, Tongues, Cutlets Haricot, Mutton broth.

Grill—Mutton chops.

Joints—Braised, boiled, and roast mutton.

TRADE WITH HAVRE.

Mr Augustus Bullrich, Argentine Consul at Havre, has, under date Dec. 31st 1883, forwarded to the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Ortiz, a most instructive report on the trade between Havre and this Republic, which affords many sound points for the consideration of merchants and others. Argentine wool trade in the past year shows a decline, the imports being 59,000 bales against 70,000 in the year 1882, and the sales which in 1882 reached 30,256 bales, were only 16,943 last year, which really shows a dreadful falling off, which Mr Bullrich's accounts for, owing to the wool merchants and manufacturers of the North of France now importing their River Plate wool at the port of Dunkerk instead of at Havre, and he says that the decline in Havre trade should be no subject of regret, as the 'artistas' now buy their wool in the River Plate, importing it direct, which is always a gain to the farmers of the Plate, who, thereby receive a higher price than when the wool was bought by the manufacturers second hand, and we fully agree with the Consul, since both farmers and consignatarios in the Plate have within the last couple of years had ample opportunity to see the great improvement there is now in our wool trade, owing entirely to the direct purchases and shipments made by the 'artistas.' The bolsas of Tourcoing, Roubaix and Elboeuf complain of the class of canvas used in the Plate in baling the wool, injuring the quality of the wool, and we hope the barraqueros here will pay attention to their complaint.

Of 998 bales sheepskins imported in the year only 100 bales sold, the rest were forwarded, and 80 bales lambskins, which seems a mighty small business for such a place as Havre.

Hides, that looked so well at the beginning of the year, tumbled, owing to the *krak* in the N. Y. market. Salted heavy hides, however, advanced from 73.50 to 81.50, at which they sold freely in September, closing for the year at 80. The arrivals were 55,000 dry and 75,000 salt hides.

In other R. P. produce there is little to note.

Quebracho—15 cargoes arrived during the year, and prices fell tremendously. Since then, few arrivals and now prices going up fast; buyers at 130 frs. per mil kilos.

Trade in cereals rather brisker; 68,529 bags wheat arrived and sold at 20 to 26 frs. per 100 kilos., Argentine wheat being usually 2 to 3 francs under other wheat, owing to the dirt and the slovenly way wheat is sent to market. This is the old story. Our wools are in a most shocking state, no art or labour in preparing it for market; and now our wheat presents a most wretched appearance in the Havre market when compared with wheat from other countries.

Maize—Only 7,990 bags imported. Prices dropped from 18.30 to 15 frs. per 100 kilos.

Linseed, however, is raising its head in Havre and sells well; 25,554 sacks arrived last year and sold from 26 to 28 per 100 kilos. A sale was also made of 600 tons that arrived from Parana, at 27 frs; and also 553 bags linseed cake sold at 13 frs. per 100 kilos.

During the year 4 sailing vessels, 28 steamers calling at Montevideo, and 14 direct for Buenos Aires sailed from Havre. Only 794 emigrants left Havre in the year for the Plate against 1,982 previsus year, but this is explained that in the year 1882 most of those emigrants were hired navvies for the Government works, and last year none were hired.

During the year the Consul says that no failure affecting the Plate occurred, and that the Havre market is sound as a bell, but in coffee there is much speculation.

We compliment Mr. Bullrich on his useful report, and hope that the trade with Havre will improve, as we believe it very probable that Havre is to be one of the River Plate frozen mutton ports of Europe. Our most lively trade with Havre at present seems to be linseed and oil-cake, and these are susceptible of very great development.

THE TRANSADINE RAILWAY.

The public complains of the slowness of this company's works; the company complains of the impossibility of getting forward the materials; the farmers and chacareros complain that even though the rails are laid down to Chacabuco and the locomotive running, they cannot forward their produce over the line, and in fact there is one chorus of complaint from Chacabuco to Mercedes from Junin to Chacabuco, about the scandalous delays in an enterprise which ere this ought to be finished to San Luis.

Everyone in the country sides with Mr. Clark in his application to the Government to allow him to open his Railway as far as Chacabuco for freight traffic, since the coaches and carriages and locomotives for passenger traffic it seems impossible to get over the Western Railway at present, and if the concessionaire could only run out his freight waggons for cargo to Chacabuco, he would save the farmers and chacareros from having to pay high freights on their produce in the droway old bullock carts; wheat, maize and wool are all so down in price at present that it becomes a most serious matter for the farmer when he has to pay the bullock cart freights of former years. Mr. Clark might whip into Mercedes all the maize and wool and wheat out at Chacabuco for a few dollars per fanega when if brought by the carts, the freight will be from 10 to 15 m/c. There is justice equity and public convenience therefore in Mr. Clark's petition, and we see no reason why the freight waggons to Chacabuco cannot load the produce. He would be a very wise man who could say when this Transandine Railway will be finished, such are the continued checks which the 'empresa' meets with. We suppose that the works in a couple of months will be to Junin, but from Junin to San Luis is a long pull; and although they began the works at both ends of the line, such is the difficulty in getting the stuff over the Andine and Central Argentine Railway that we cannot think the line will be at San Luis before a couple of years, which indeed would be a most scandalous delay. Another hitch is the route from Junin to San Luis; some say that the route has been altered and will run far to the South, whilst others say, to escape the lagoons and bañados, it will be carried North, running close up to the Venado Tuerto and Loreto camps. We of course can offer no opinion on the matter, but it is the interest of all that the freight traffic be at once opened to Chacabuco and to Junin when ready, as the produce is waiting outside in the camp for transport and it is unmeaning to refuse Mr. Clark's petition in the face of the fact that the wagonsg are at present running every day for contractors account to Chacabuco and back. We trust therefore that the Government will at once grant the petition.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE
BY
DR. GABRIEL CARRASCO.

The province of Santa Fé is the most progressive and most go-ahead in the Argentine Republic, its very name is so indissolubly connected with colonies and wheat crops and agriculture, that its coat of arms might well be changed to a threshing machine or some other essential agricultural implement. Within the short cycle of a single generation it has risen from the lowest rank of Gauchoism to the very first place in agricultural industry. Its soil is the blackest and almost as alluvial as Tucuman, and the traveller, as he crosses the arid plains of Santiago and Catamarca, the dried and yellow hills of Cordova, and enters the beautiful green camps of Santa Fé, sees at a glance the wondrous change, the rich and abundant vegetation, the greenest of the green camps that are only be rivalled by those of Buenos Aires.

It may not be generally known, (but our authority was the late Governor Iriondo,) that, in the whole province of Santa Fé there is not to be found a single stone, and the soil is so rich, that there are colonists who for twenty years have been growing consecutive grain crops on the same land; and the "alfalfares" of the colonists along the Central Argentine Railway are richer and better than any in the suburbs of Buenos Aires. Dr. Carrasco, therefore, with his new book "*Geographical and Statistical Description of the Province of Santa Fe*" embraces a very grateful task, and gives the reading public of the Plate some more useful literature than the stuff and trash of translated French novels which fill every bookseller's shop window in this city. The third edition of this most useful book is now out, with maps, illustrations and diagrams etc.; a book in every sense worthy of close perusal by all and of a permanent place on the shelves of the few libraries that the country can boast of.

Dr. Carrasco writes the history of his province in the marvellous statistics of its colonies and its agriculture, and we would direct attention to the fact that that growth and development is more pronounced within the last three years than previously. Thus, for instance, in the year 1879, when we visited the Santa Fe colonies with President Avellaneda, there were 104,949 squares of land cultivated, whilst in 1883 they reached **200,000**. In 1879 the number of squares under grain crops was 73,965, whilst in 1882 they were 107,215, and the fanegas harvested in the year 1882 reached 911,327, against but 320,845 fanegas in 1878. These figures show the astounding progress of agriculture in Santa Fé; and in the opinion of some well-informed people in Rosario the march in the next three years will be infinitely greater. Take any single crop of Santa Fé, and the figures are perfectly astounding. Thus for instance potatoes—read the export table from Rosario—

Year	Kilograms	Value
1878	53,475	$ 1,724
1880	3,175,205	124,204
1881	4,333,945	216,697

Vines in the Santa Fé Colonies—

1874	19,712
1880	59,343

Hay exported from Rosario—

Year	Kilograms	Official Value
1876	2,311,688	$ 57,815
1878	1,546,509	25,857
1881	7,863,017	94,236
1882	9,997,590	119,970

Cattle in the Santa Fé Colonies—

Year	Working bulls	Milk-cows	Other animals
1872	9,921	—	28,843
1874	11,160	12,647	30,100
1876	21,845	12,290	65,880
1878	26,740	15,862	60,177
1880	32,853	78,923	209,165
1881	39,654	47,028	347,411
1882	42,715	63,002	445,685

Mares—

Year	Number
1872	11,958
1874	13,716
1876	29,819
1880	95,114
1881	132,410

The population table which the author gives is as follows—

Years	Inhabitants	Authority
1797	12,600	Azara
1807	12,320	Lafuente
1819	15,120	Do.
1825	15,000	Nuñes
1839	22,486	Lafuente
1849	19,720	Do.
1858	41,261	Primer empadronamiento
1860	43,000	Moussy
1865	48,900	Estadistica Nacional
1869	89,117	Primer Censo
1874	110,953	Grondona
1875	135,000	Larguia
1876	160,000	Napp
1880	190,000	El Autor
1883	200,000	Do.

But the most eloquent of all proofs of what Santa Fé is doing is the author's memorandum of the Colonies in the Province of Santa Fé—

Year	Colonies	Inhabitants
1856	1	1,040
1864	4	2,779
1869	18	10,027
1872	29	13,679
1874	32	15,510
1876	39	23,595
1879	51	28,910
1880	51	40,789
1881	51	45,580
1882	85	54,869

The following is a complete list of the Colonies in the Province of Santa Fé, covering an area of cultivated land of 584,689 squares and with an agricultural population of 54,869. The merchants of Rosario say that such is the quick growth of those colonies that we shall double the number, area and population before another 5 years, and we believe them—

Name	Founder
Department of Santa Fe—	
Argentina	Gobierno
Aurelia	Guillermo Lehmann
Bella Italia	Camlilo Aldao
Cavour	Lambruschini
Cayastacito	Gobierno
Emilia	Mariano Cabal
Esperanza	Aaron Castellanos
Felicia	Pedro Palacio
Franck	Mauricio Franck
Grutly	Beck y Herzog
Guadalupe	Aldao, Comas, Andino
Humboldt	Beck y Herzog
Id chica	—
Larrechea	Larrechea
Matilde	—
Nueva	Santiago Denner
Pilar	Lechmann y Cristiani
Progreso	Jose Maria Crespo
Pujato	—
Piquete	Gobierno
Pujol	Pujol
Rafaela	—
Rivadavia	—
San Agustin	Mariano Cabal
San Carlos	Beck y Herzog
San Geronimo	Ricardo Foster
San Justo	Mariano Cabal
San Jose (Colonia)	Foster y Segui
Santa Maria	Santiago Denner
Sauce y Lubary	Tomas Lubary
Sarmiento	Domingo F Sarmiento
Sol de Mayo	Augusto Grange
Susana	—
Tunas (las)	Ricardo Foster
Department of San Jose de S. Javier—	
Alejandro	Thomson, Bonar y Ca.
California	Norte Americanos
Cayasta	Conde Tessieres
Galense	Ingleses de Gales
Helvecia	Teofilo Romany
Nueva Torino	Lehman y Cristiani
Reconquista	Gobierno
Romang	—
San Javier	—
San Jose (Dep. Aricola)	—
Santa Rosa	—
Department of Coronda—	
Bustinza	Julian de Bustinza
Cañada de Gomez	Ferro Carril Central
Colastine	Ledesma hermanos
Corodina	Gobierno
Gessler	Gessler
Germania	Nordenholz y Scharff
Oroño	Nicasio Oroño
Larguia	Facundo Larguia
San Genaro	Juan Chavarri
San Martin	Martin Echeverria
Santa Teresa	Julian de Bustinza
Department of Rosario—	
Bernstadt (Roldan)	Ferro Carril Central
Candelaria	Carlos Casado
Carcaraña	Ferro Carril Central
Clodomira	Julian de Bustinza
Iriondo	Gobierno
Jesus Maria	Aldao y Cullen
San Jeronimo	Ferro Carril Central
S. Lorenzo (Dist. Agri)	—
San Urbano	Gobierno
Sauce (Dist. Agricola)	—
Teodolina	Diego de Alvear

ROSARIO PORT WORKS.

We publish at foot the report of the Department of Engineers on the surveys which are being carried out in Rosario, with a view of improving its port accommodation.

Being a matter of public interest, and of paramount importance to the rapidly-increasing trade of this important locality, it cannot fail to be read with pleasure by all who can appreciate the great utility of these works.

The situation of Rosario, which has been appropriately called "The Key of the Republic," urgently claims for a safe harbour to meet the daily-increasing necessities of the trade with the Interior Provinces.

The surveys, which are being pushed on with activity, will soon be concluded, and we can then hope that, at no very distant day, the large ocean vessels that have occasion to visit the port, will find in the port of Rosario all the accommodation and security they require.

Buenos Aires, March 6, 1884.

To H.E. the Minister of the Interior,
Dr. Dn. Bernando de Irigoyen.

I have the honour to report to Y.E. the actual condition and progress made with the surveys which this Department is carrying on at the riverside of the city of Rosario, and which are to serve as a basis of a project for the contemplated port works at that point.

The commission appointed to carry out these surveys is composed of the Inspector-General of Hydraulic Works and the engineers of this department. They commenced working on the 24th of December, and proceeded at first to make a general examination of the riverside between the Graneros and a point below the Gas Works, as well as of a larger area of the river, includng the canals, islands, banks, &c. After this general examination, the object of which was to determine the points requiring special attention and the area they ought to embrace, the proper surveys were undertaken in conformity with the general instructions which were issued by this Department on the 16th of November of last year, according to the provisions uf the law of the 22nd of October 1883, and a copy of which was duly laid before Y.E.

The state of these surveys up to date is the following:—

Levels have been taken and the planometry made out over a length of 2,500 metres, (by 300 metres breadth of the riverside. The total length of the sides of the poligonal is 7,200 meters, and these data are all laid out in the general plan made out, which includes all the surveys to be made on dry land.

Detailed measurements and plans have been made of all the buildings, moles and private grounds that have to be expropriated.

More than 80 profiles have been, moreover, taken and drawn on paper, after taking note of the strength of the riuer's current on the surface and at middle depth, which has been found to vary from 41 to 53 metres per minute. These observations have been made with reference to the basis of 4 m. 70 of the hydrometric scale of height established by the Commission on the wooden mole in course of constructiou.

The height of the water is taken every day at 11 a.m., in order to form a graphic table showing the differences of level.

At present the river soundings are continned between the Central Argentine and the Santa Fe Western Railway Stations, and are taken methodically upon transverse sections of the river, in order to determine not only the water, but also ascertain the position of the canals, banks and the configuration of the coast.

Once these soundings are concluded, which will probably be in one month, if the level of the river allows it, as likely it will. seeing its present rapid decrease, perforations will be made at all the points of the transverse sections where the foundations of the works are to be laid.

In order to fix exactly the situation of the banks and neighbouring islands, it will be necessary to wait till the waters get at their maximum low level, which may possibly take place as soon as the perforations are concluded.

The currents noted up to the present show a complicated configuration of the bed of the river and the existence of several eddies which should be known in all their details, and this can only be done when the water reaches its lowest level.

From the data obtained so far, it is possible to present to Y.E. a general and approximate idea of the form to be given to the project. It will consist principally, as shown in the sketch made out, of two longitudinal docks in a line one with the other, parallel with the shore, and of a length of about 600 metres each. The first will begin at the Progresso Mole, and reach as far as the first Mole of Castellanos, having at this point an entrance 50 metres wide, to allow coasting vessels to come in; The second, beginning at Mr. Molas's mole, will go as far as Mr. Casado's ruined mole, a little below the Gas Works. The construction of these two docks will be identical, and each will comprise an area of water equal to 6 or 7 hectareas (15 to 17 acres) and a depth of about 3 metres at low water. They to be exclusivel arey reserved for the smaller coasting craft, and are to be surrounded with moles and deposits for loading and unloading. The length of the moles in the interior of each dock to be from 1200 to 1300, and on the outside about 600 metres—the latter being reserved exclusively for the use of ocean-going vessels of great draught.

By dividing the docks into two, subject to any modification that may hereafter be introduced, it will be possible to avoid the expropriation of Mr. Castellanos' mole, which is the most valuable property to be purchased, and, in this case, the said moles might continue, as they do now, to be used for passengers and cargo. If, however, the expropriation of these moles was dicided upon, they, and the canal that divides them, might be utilized with advantage for the use of passengers and for the formation of a dry dock.

Guillermo White,
A. E. Russinol, Sec.

THE GRAN CHACO.

An Englishman who has just arrived back from Formosa, in the Gran Chaco, has favoured us with samples of cotton that grows in the greatest luxuriance up there, and which, although it seems rather short in the staple, would be turned to some use if shipped to Manchester. His description of Formosa is most interesting. He says that most of the colonists grow sugar-cane and that the crop is splendid, but that, for the want of a sugar-mill, they only get aguardiente from the cane.

The town of Formosa is a most rising place—new brick houses on all sides. streets laid out, and the principal people in the colony are Paraguayans. Colonel Fotheringham is esteemed by all, and is the most pushing, active man in the place. Since he has taken office the town has been wonderfully improved, and new chacras are stretching out on all sides. The chacareros, however, have hard work enough to clear their lands of timber. The fertility of the soil is simply indescribable. Italians who arrived up there a couple of years ago are to-day worth ten thousand dollars gold; and there is no difficulty for new settlers to obtain from the Governor chacras and farms. The heavy expense is clearing and ploughing up the land.

The steamers stop at Formosa, and they also stop at a new Italian colony some leagues this side of Formosa, where the people are so badly treated that they are all leaving the colony; but the "concessionaire" in this city keeps sending up fresh batches of poor people, who have to undergo great hardships.

There are no estancias near Formosa, according to our friend's statement, yet there is always plenty of beef in the town. The lands given by the Governor of Formosa are only for chacras and never for estancias. It is probable, now that so much sugar-cane is grown up there, some parties will put up a good sugar-mill, which is very much wanted.

At the Resistencia Colony, which is much lower down in the Chaco and is in front of Corrientes, they now grow a very large quantity of sugar-cane, and some "trapiches" have been put up; but a sugar-mill, if erected there, would also pay well, as the colonists all grow sugar, and the cane of a single square is sufficient to keep a family for a whole year.

It is pleasant to see Englishmen pushing their way into the Gran Chaco, and we wish them the very best success.

Our correspondent from Formosa has just purchased about 400 squares, which is a very large area, and this he intends to plough up this season and put under sugar-cane—a very splendid enterprise, as, from all we can gather, there is no crop in the country pays as well as the sugar-cane in the Gran Chaco.

SANTA CRUZ SHEEPFARMS.

The departure of the Government expedition on Sunday morning to Tierra del Fuego, with all the necessaries for forming a penal colony on Staten Island, with a number of convicts taken from the Penitentiary, is one of those advanced steps of the Roca administration which has gained for it, even from its political opponents, praise and popularity; and our chief object in calling attention to this expedition is to show the very great changes that have of late taken place in Argentine affairs when such expeditions are organized without the aid of some enterprizing concessionaire, or some land grant or state guarantee for interest on the capital invested.

In the present case the Government is its own concessionaire, and perhaps very few of our readers are aware of the very great outlay to the Treasury which this expedition costs; but President Roca very properly thinks that the time has arrived when our navy should play a more important part than it has hitherto done, and this new Staten Island settlement will always require one or more gunboats stationed there, and one or more transports in constant service between the colony and the capital. Thus gradually we shall all become more familiarized with our South Coast, which has so long remained neglected.

In connection with this expedition we would direct attention to a notice which we publish in another column, from the Argentine department of lands and colonies, which invites ten families to make a start for Santa Cruz or Port Deseado, offering everything to start them with for the first year, with a bonus of a square league of land free to each family. Here then we have the first practical step of any Argentine Government to help the emigrants; and it may interest some who think of availing of the offer to know, that the lands at Santa Cruz are excellent, that Sr. Moyano has an estancia there with fat cattle, and that there is a movement in the Falklands to ship some of their surplus sheep to these lands, therefore a square league of land down there will in time be worth having. Santa Cruz, with the steamer calling three times a month, will be a very different place to the Santa Cruz of former years. The weather and climate are less severe than at the Falklands, whilst the soil and pasturages are infinitely superior, and as the Indians have now ceased to be a danger. we see no reason why in a very few years it should not rise to be a place of infinitely greater importance than the Falklands. The Argentine Government would do well to try and foment the shipping of sheep from the Falklands to our South coast. The farmers in the Falklands, and the great Falkland Island Sheepfarming Company itself, are anxious to send their sheep over to our coast, but so far, except on some good pasture land at Tierra del Fuego, this all-important trade has remained in abeyance; but now that the Government has really put its shoulder to the wheel to start Santa Cruz and Port Deseado, we propose that our Minister of Hacienda, Dr. Plaza, send the Villarino and Cabo de Hornos to the Falkland Islands with a commissioner to buy say a dozen of flocks of sheep, or with orders to offer to the Falkland Island Company and farmers to carry over their sheep free to Santa Cruz and Port Deseado, where the new colonists now invited to settle down there would be only too happy to receive them on halves, either from the Government or the Falkland Islanders. We commend this matter to the close attention of Dr Plaza, who studies so much to foment the country's industries. At the Falklands there is a large surplus of sheep; the people dont know what to do with them. We have the land and the pasturage and the families to mind them, therefore the gain would be reciprocal, if our views on this matter are carried out.

LISTA'S EXPEDITION.

The break up of the Lista exploring expedition is unpleasant news that has come up from the far South, and is another evidence of the great want of foresight on the part of those who organise these expeditions.

It was never to be expected that the scientists under Mr. Lista's banner would endure all the hardships of an excursion through the pathless country South of the Rio Negro, which all but annihilated Commander Roa, Mr. Andrews and the slender force they took with them. Yet the Lista expedition was viewed by the young men who composed the expeditionary party more as a scientific *paseo* than anything else. Luckily for the poor fellows it broke up as it did, since, had they penetrated a little further south, our friend Don Ramon Lista and his men might be among the missing now, pretty much the same as Gen. Rivas's lost son in the Gran Chaco.

Commander Roa has done even more than our countryman Musters, for he has found the road from the Rio Negro to Chupat, through the renowned Valcheta Valley, perhaps the richest country south of the Rio Negro, and which is very soon destined to be colonized by Europeans.

The following telegrams came to hand subsequent to the news of the general burst-up of the whole expedition. Read in the light of the collapse, they show a gloomy desperation on the part of the Argentine Stanley—26 leagues through a valley without a drop of water! Yet Roa, who has just come over the same ground, reports various rivers.

The Valcheta Valley is a most fertile, beautiful district, only very far away. The climate is splendid and not very cold in winter. The Governor of Patagonia, General Winter, intends to invite Mr. Callan, when he gets back from the Chaco, to visit Valcheta, as he thinks it would suit Irish farmers better even than the County Cork. We have presumed to suggest to H.E. that a free 10-league estancia to Mr. Callan down there would be the proper way to promote the scheme, and we hope to see our views accepted. Roa has already secured some twenty leagues, but he has been over the land and knows what he is about.

The following are the telegrams:—

The following was sent by Sr. Lista, dated 27th ult., from Fortin Castro, through Commander Luis D. Palacios, to the Minister of War, on the 12th inst.:

"As there is an Indian starting for Patagones, I seize this opportunity to advise Y.E. that I have just started (9 a m.) for the Rio Valcheta. It is probable that we will arrive before nightfall at the Cañadon, known by the name 'Walichu,' where, according to the Tehuelche Indians who accompany me, there is drinkable water during the winter season.

"From Chupat I will forward to Y.E. a plan of the Valcheta from its source to where it becomes lost in the sands. A cutter, such as the Patagones, is necessary for the complete exit of the expedition, and I would beg of Y. E. to have same forwarded to me.

"I beg to salute you.

"*Ramon Lista.*"

The following telegram has also been sent forward from Patagones on the 12th inst., dated at Valcheta 3rd March:—

"I have arrived here, all well. The 'travesia' of this name measures some 26 leagues, and throughout its whole extent we could not find a drop of water. The Walichu 'cañadon' is distant, by the road, 10 leagues from the Valley of the Rio Negro, and seems formerly to have been the bed of an arm of the sea. The River or Arroyo Valcheta rises to the S.W. of the island of Choel-e Choel in a Sierra not marked in the geographical surveys, and is lost in South lat. 40°, 30°, and 58°, and 66°, 40° long. by the Greenwich Meridian. I have discovered here traces of the pre-historic man. On the 8th I will continue my journey to Chupat, and if I should find the cutter there which I have petitioned from Y.E. I will make a survey of the Patagonian coast between Punta Delgada and Bahia Bustamante.

"I beg to salute Y.E.

"*Ramon Lista.*"

LATEST FROM SALTA.

We publish some details forwarded by the Commander-in-Chief of the frontier of Salta, Col. Solá, of some engagements between the Indians and forces of 10th Regiment of Cavalry. They bear date Jan. 31st:—

I have the honour to inform Y.E. that the Indians who committed the outrages in the Algarrobal, of which I have already sent you account, were overtaken 4 leagues to the North of San Pablo on the 20th, by the forces dispatched under command of Major Bustamante.

The result of the fight was as follows: Twenty Indians killed; 10 taken prisoners; 26 horses taken of which 14 have been claimed, the rest still in our hands; also taken 24 sheep, besides some jewellery and documents which prove that they are the same Indians that attacken Dn. Santos King's house. Amongst the number of killed were distinguished Cacique Charabon and one of his sons, also a son of Cacique Moro Moro.

This time the savages have received a severe lesson, since besides the number of killed, which I estimate at 40, in all the wounded must number 70 at least.

From the place called the "Cabeza del Caballo" up to the points marked lower down. comprising an extent of 20 square leagues, the Indians have not attacked since the moon changed.

Not a single animal have they been able to rob, since all have been retaken; it is uncertain that they carried off the 5000 head of cattle from 5 puestos, as I recounted in a former dispatch. Only 110 were killed in Sr. Maza's corral.

In Gorriti I have 1500 Indians colected, lin consequence of an order I gave to the commander of the fort there, Sr. Fernandez, to make known to the chiefs that all not presenting themselves would be considered enemies.

Y.E. will allow me to comply with a duty in recommending to your consideration the officers engaged in these successes. Sergeant Major Bustamante, Brevet Major Moscoso, Lieutenant Carbia and Ensign Ripoll, all of whom have displayed intelligence, zeal and bravery.

I must also make mention of the conduct of the soldiers of the Regiment.

Baldomero Lamela.

LATEST FROM CHUPAT.

DARING RAID OF INDIANS.

By the south-coast packet Loire, we have news from Chupat to the 20th of February.

The military column, under Com. Roa, which had been sent out by Gen. Winter in search of Shahueque, Inacayal and Foyel, came into Chupat at the end of January, fagged and out of provisions.

After a tremendous march from Valcheta to the sources of the Chupat, a small body of the column came across the Indians, by whom they were surrounded unaware, and had to cut their to retreat the main body as best they could. (We await our correspondent's account of the scrimmage.) Com. Roa thought it more prudent to retire with his small means, as the Indians were in force and strongly posted.

Whilst the troops were having a couple of weeks' rest at Chupat, a party of Indians swooped past them one night to steal a "tropilla" of mares belonging to a "pulperia" close by and actually drove them past the Comandante's tent. Two day's afterwards the troops left for Valcheta.

Mr. Andrews (our correspondent) gave the Chupateers a public account of the country he had traversed up their river, describing the great lake and huge trees he had seen, which has aroused again the spirit of search and expeditions in the colonists.

The harvest was well on, and as the crop will be but limited, an early threshing and shipping was expected. Barley will give the best this year, the wheat not being quite up to the mark.

The work on the south canal proceeds with vigour.

Expectation was again high as to having Municipal administration. The similar treatment attempted on the Santa Fe colonies having been cried down by public opinion, hopes were entertained that such a well-ordered colony as Chupat would not be considered an invidious exception.

FIFTEEN DAYS AT TANDIL.

(*From an occasional Contributor.*)

Tandil, F.C. Sud, March 1884.

Dear Mr. Editor,

It does not require the above amount of time to be impressed with the obvious and universally aaknowledged fact that this town and its environs is the most picturesquely situated one of this province. Six hours of broad daylight, walking-stick in hand, amply sufficed to convince me that this station is, and must for ever remain, the terminus of the Great Southern Railway for everyone who, like myself, goes in search of pure, invigorating air, and the charms of surrounding nature. Circumstances made it necessary that I should stay in this town for two weeks, but a rope of sand would draw any one whose nature was at all susceptible to the inspiring influence of hill and dale, mountain, silvery brooks and undulating landscape, and opened up in our experience of a not distant approaching half century, feelings akin to those that thrilled our boyish frame in the mother country amid similar surroundings. What fairer and more convincing testimony to the constancy of Nature's teachings.

There are several physical items in this locality, worth recording, that go to make up the sum of what constitutes a locality adapted to the aims of one in search of a pleasureable holiday, and a respite from the omnipresent brick and mortar and limited expansion of city life, with its imperative urgencies of daily business. Living amidst rural plenty, the conviction seems inevitable that human beings choose in city life "the struggle for existence" which they constantly assert makes them miserable. No doubt, the "dolce far niente" life of the camp and its towns tends to foster and develope our material nature, but, withal, generates and harmonizes our feelings of fellowship with our kind. The easy procurement of food undoubtedly leads us to relax the putting forth of energies in the pursuit of objects that daily impel us.

To return from this digression on the relative advantages of town and camp life, it may be added, that the environs of Tandil, and even its own streets, are happily endowed with a sandy and firm soil, so essential for dry-shod perambulations and horse-riding, added to which the locality is gifted with a profusion of willows and poplars, which lend such an enchantment to all outdoor pursuits. Such overs' lanes; such sequestered shades; such bubbling, running streams, laden with such exquisite ender cresses, attended with the marginal lining of goodly-sized hills and charmingly-inviting slopes! Verily, with such aids. love-making must lose half its traditional uncertainties and perplexities.

Singularly enough, the town is not endowed with a market, but "puestos" for the sale of fruit and vegetables abound. Grapes grow in abundance, but the fruit supply in general is poor. Peaches have a precarious and stunted existence, due to the bitter cold winter winds from the adjacent hills, and cannot compare with our metropolitan show. The citizens are said to be indifferent to fruit in general. I did expect, from the well-known rural character of the Danish colony that people these adjoining environs, that the market would be more than running over with butter, milk, cheese and such productions of a rural population so industrious as our European relations, the Danes. The water supply of the town is good, being drawn from deep wells. An attempt has been made lately to induce the population to drink pure spring water from the "manantiales," or springs that issue from the hills that surround the town. It was brought to peoples' houses in carts, but they failed to appreciate the inestimable boon, and, so far, the enterprise broke down: to supply same through-piping, connected with the springs (though only say a mile, distant) would be more expense than the rental of the town could afford.

Dr. Fidanza (Juez de Paz), has done wonders during his existing term of office for the improvement and repair of the streets and roads, having spent over a million of dollars currency on the object, and has increased the entries of the Municipal cash-box to over $300,000 currency. Something remains to be done for the improvement of the side-walks.

An undoubted want of the place is a family hotel in the suburbs, where oil and grease are less liberally dispensed in the culinary regions, and where the continual surging of an ever-ceaseless ebb and flow of passengers from the neighbouring districts makes the present fine establishment of Sr. Dhers a turbulent scene, and so fatal to that repose which the dwellers in the busy city sigh for.

In connection with the various rural advantages the town can justly boast of, must be added the privilege that looms in the near future of an easy reach by train of a sea-bathing village on the shores of the Atlantic ocean, where genuine, unadulterated sea water will give out its ozone, that giver of health and restorer of wasted energies. I refer, of course, to the projected Great Southern Railway branch from either Dolores or Maipu statione to Mar del Plata, which is said to be under survey, thus combining, what we may thank the Southern Railway for, a delightfully situated country residence and the valuable advantages of a sea-side resort. It must be expected, of course, that the Southern Railway will then put on fast trains, calling only at important stations, and reducing the distance from Plaza Constitucion to Tandil to say 8 hours instead of 12 hours, as at present.

The railway extensiou from this town to that of Juarez is being pushed on, under the able directiou of T. H. Perry, Esq., C.E., aided by a corps of engineers and a large bevy of navvies, and the nine solid brick pillars to support the bridge that is to span the Chapleofu have been finished, in the usual solid and compact style that is characteristic of all the Southern Railway works, in one month, under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Provan, who has gone on to execute a second bridge over another stream a few kilometres further on, near which, we believe, will be a station on the Vela property. It is most refreshing, while journeying over the plains to see those pioneers of progress, the white tents of the G.S.R., dotting the highway to the south.

The Tandil Station only awaits completion, receiving from Barracas the iron frontage and cover, which, together with a long shed for carriages, another for engines, a turnstyle for same, extensive deposits for produce and goods, and the usual comfortable thoroughly English-looking built houses for employès, will constitute it, in every sense, a first-class station, ably managed by Mr. Young and assistants. The water at the station (to be afterwards, I hear, pumped by steam-power) is deliciously pure and cool, and more refreshing by far than the Confiteria de Aguila's iced water.

The less said about the buffet at the station the better. It is said that not a bit of cold meat could be had there to supply an urgent or improvident passenger with impromptu rations for the road. A notable feature at this station is the number and superiority of its public conveyances. Besides two large hotel omnibuses, I counled 16 very respectable four-wheelers, and, it is said, no town of the province can show a like number or quality for the transfer of its visitors or population.

There remain other items of interest to be recorded respecting this charming locality, which, if I find time and inclination, may note in another epistle.

Yours as ever,

G.

DEATH OF MR. HORNE.

The death of Don Carlos Horne, of Montevideo, removes another link that held us to a generation of River Plate foreigners now almost extinct. Mr. Horne after the fall of Rosas left this city and settled in Montevideo, where he was universally esteemed and where for the last 15 to 20 years he filled the important post of agent of the Lamport and Holt line of steamers. Mr. Horne was an American by birth, and a thorough business man. In days long over he lived in the quinta now known as Lezama's, and which even to this day is known as Horne's hill. He died at the advanced age of 84, and was in the full enjoyment of his faculties to the last. His death will throw many well-known River Plate families into mourning, as his descendants are numerous on both sides of the Plate. We tender to his family every expression of sympathy at their great loss. One by one all the old River Plate foreigners are dropping off, within the last few months we recorded the deaths of many who held us to the past. But all our old friends are going over to the majority, and soon there will not be one left of the early foreign settlers in the Plate.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Of all the Saints in the Calendar St. Patrick stands first in the eyes of every true-born Irishman, and although the present depressed and impoverished state of Ireland is the least opportune moment to commemorate our great patron Saint's day, still the cause of our native land holds such an irresistible fascination for us all, that, weaned though we be by long residence abroad from Irish politics, the shamrock and the harp will for ever hold the ascendant. We salute our fellow countrymen on this great National festival and only regret that their number in this prosperous happy country is so extremely limited. That we ourselves are much to blame for not aiding and assisting Irish emigration to this country we fear we must admit, since, notwithstanding the great prosperity of Irishmen as a class in the Plate, there is not a single club, society or committee formed by us for such a praiseworthy purpose; and if any remarks of ours may conduce to so desirable an object, then we bless the Saint's day that has afforded opportunity for waking up our friends to a due sense of their shortcomings. The celebration of St. Patrick's Day in this country by dinners, banquets, balls and fetes to "drown the shamrock" may be all very good in its way, but far nobler would be its celebration by the founding of a society to foment Irish emigration to this land where our countrymen have reached such remarkable prosperity. We may differ on Irish politics, which even in our native land are so unintelligible to many, but we must be all of accord that it is a blushing shame that other nationalities take such great precedence of us in this respect. In former years we had one regular liner plying between Ireland and the Plate, and every voyage brought us one hundred or more of our countrymen to join in the banquet of industry and plenty spread out here for all; but from one cause or other "they gave up the ship" and we proclaim the fact, that there is hardly another country on the face of the globe where Irish emigrants meet with a colder shoulder from their countrymen than in this. Let us dare hope that the present show of enthusiasm for the Saint's day will take some better shape than a mere dinner party when so many of our countrymen at home are starving. When we see more unity for so noble a cause, we are first in the ranks to promote it.

THE MASK AND ITS SORROWS.

If society has any claims on public attention; if domestic happiness forms the basis of our community, then the scandals of Carnival and their demoralizing effects should be held up to public opprobrium, with a view to their correction. It is all very well to condemn 'pomitos,' and cry out against water throwing, but inconvenient as these Carnival customs are, they are less objectionable than the mask balls, which, we believe, are carried to a greater excess in this than in any other city on the globe. They begin months before Carnival, and last, if we are not mistaken, till about the end of Lent. Men, women and girls leave their happy homes to attend them; society is temporarily unstrung by the license they afford; decency and morality are publicly offended, and men and women forget themselves, their children, and their homes, behind the insidious curtain which the mask affords. We are not Puritans or prudes, we believe in the enjoyment of life and its pleasures, but when those pleasures lead to such sorrows as we hereunder narrate, it is high time to protest against them, and appeal to the morality, to the better feelings, and to the sound common sense of the people to abolish the mask and its corruptions.

Never in our long editorial experience did we publish a more heartrending story than the tale we give at foot. The case is, perhaps, but one of a hundred of the sequences of our Carnival mask balls; happy homes are desolate, and the wife and young mother plunged into a sorrow which defies description.

Youth and its follies seem to hold a greater supremacy here than elsewhere—why we know not; but certain it is, that if our community is to be judged by its billiard tables, its cafes, its theatres, its Skating Rinks, its balls, its Carnival masks, 'pomos,' dominos, etc., there is not another city of 300,000 inhabitants that supports the one half of those of Buenos Aires. Nor do we take exception to any amusement, that does not tend to demoralize the people—but we put it to our readers if those amusements break up homes, leave mothers houseless, and children in the street, is it right or proper that they should be allowed?

It may be truthfully said that we live in an age of remarkable movement, when the forms and ideas upon which society is based are subjected to powerful solvents. The future of this country is bright and grand. Gifts and resources the most invaluable and the most rare peer through a maze of moral debility which the youth of the country and its great material prosperity have created. Oftentimes have we not seen that but a straw separates authority from anarchy, and the worst crimes in the calendar from unblushing impunity. The great change which the undue license of Carnival is working on the people calls for the severest study of our best thinkers, a change that for us is mournful, and of mournful import to our morals and our social standing; and the wisest and most moderate of Argentines will admit that there is a certain uncertainty in our status so long as the crimes the follies, the corruptions of Carnival are welcomed in by the young and the old: At the back of Carnival stands the gaunt figure of a ruthless Commune! Society when released from moral laws has no anchorage or moorings, it knows no restraint, and for the well-being of our society we want no graver warning that the scene in the 'Capitania' which we now narrate. The poor woman's sad case is a lesson, and one which should be read according to the circumstances which surround it. The warning is not merely to one but to all classes, and the citizens of Buenos Aires have great reason to apprehend the excessive oppression of crime, corruption and profligacy, if they foment the elements that unbalance their morality.

That the corruption, the vice and the excesses of our Carnival will ultimately correct themselves we have no doubt, but that correction must be preceded by a revulsion that will entail sorrow, misfortune and ruin upon a whole people. We can never lose faith in the moral government of the world. Wisdom more than human adapts and modifies every social and political change to the wants of mankind; no sorrow that the most widespread immorality can cause will alter the world's moral rule, but we see what other peoples have suffered from like causes, and we know what to expect. River Plate society is so raw and fresh that it is susceptible to every change. Let us all look well to what that change be. We all sail on a tossed and stormy ocean, but high above the flood there are rocks that are eternal, and which point out to the social mariner the dangers to be avoided. One of the greatest of these social rocks is *the Mask Ball.*

The following is the Capitania drama:—

Yesterday, a young and rather handsome woman rushed into the Maritime Prefecture in such a state of excitement that she could hardly utter a word. Her distorted features and the disorder of her dress showed her feverish condition. When she was persuaded to take a seat, and the head of the office had induced her to calm herself a little, she told her sad story:

What she implored above all was that the port authorities should at once stop her husband who was already on board one of the steam tenders, going to the Outer Roads, to take passage in a steamer bound for Europe. She was told that this could not be done without a Judge's order, to procure which there was yet time, as it was only 11 o'clock, and the tender would not leave till 2 or 3 p.m. The poor woman, gradually recovering her self-possession, then began to recount her troubles which, she said, originated in the masquerade balls at the recent Carnival, but, as will subsequently be seen, they began long before.

"Look," she said, showing the photograph of a young and good looking man, "I was the happiest woman on earth, living with this man, who is my husband, until the masquerada balls began. He was kind and affectionate to me, and, as we had a fair position, our smallest desires were gratified and we lived in perfect harmony. But the masquerade balls came, and my husband began to absent himself on Saturday and Sunday nights, causing me the most poignant sorrow. "Ah!" she added, bursting into tears," all my happiness is for ever gone. I was told my husband had a mistress whom he took to the theatres on ball nights and when it was over they went away in a carriage, I know not where. In vain I implored him not to leave our home, not to abandon me, as I saw with despair that each day he became colder to me, and that he began to look on me as an incumbrance. Finally, as I could endure it no longer, I, one night, put on masquerade costume and went to the Politeama, as I knew that it was there he was always to be found. I had hardly entered the place when I saw my husband dancing with a masked woman. I went upstairs and watched them all night, remarking, that, at the end of every dance he took his partner to have beer. When the ball was over, he took her out leaning on his arm, and they both went to the Pasatiempo, to have supper. I could stand it no longer and removed my mask. The infamous man told me, as if it was the most natural thing in the world, to 'be off,' that he was with his mistress, and was acting as any man might do, without injuring anybody. From that night my husband has scarcely ever entered our house, and, four days ago, he sold all our property for 14,000 hard dollars; he told me that he had lodged the money in the Bank, and that we could live on the interest. Since then he has sold off everything, and even taken away his own pet canary, on the pretext that he had given it to a friend. This morning, but an hour ago, I learned that he is about to leave for Europe with his mistress and a child he has by her."

This pitiful tale was told amidst sobs and tears, and she added that having caused enquiry to be made at the Bank whether her husband had withdrawn the money or not, she learned that he had.

The officials advised her to see a lawyer without delay, and he would tell her what to do.

THE CHARMING SOUTH.

VII.

The first person we met in Bahia Blanca was the genius loci, Mr Goodhall, H. M.'s Vice-Consul, who has lived here for many years, and whose office is the rendezvous of all visitors. Commander Howard is also at present in Bahia Blanca. He left Buenos Aires on the 17th inst. in command of the Cabo de Hornos, anchored off Punta Indio up to the 20th, when he sailed at 2 a.m., arriving in Bahia Blanca on the 23rd at 3 p.m., the fastest trip on record for a sailing vessel. The gallant commander is a general favourite; he leaves next week for Santa Cruz and will enter the Bay of San Blas on his return, as the Cabo de Hornos draws too much water for the Rio Negro navigation.

Messrs. Muggeridge and Lightoller are starting a house of business and there is some proposal to build a tramway from the plaza to the railway station: Mr. E. Harris, so well-known in Buenos Aires and in all the South, has the concession in his hand. Telephones have been already started, but the results have not been satisfactory.

The principal land-owners in Bahia Blanca are Englishmen; the Railway men have invested very much capital and they have already doubled and trebled their money. Mr Wormseley has several chacras in the suburbs and lives outside the town on a fine chacra, surrounded by willows and poplars and irrigated by the Naposta. Vines grow in the greatest luxuriance in the chacras, and the grapes are delicious; the wine manufactured up to the present has given poor result, being very akin to vinegar. This 'Chocoli' wine is at times good, but owing to some defect in the manufacture turns sour very soon. The fish in the bay are delicious; every man in the place has 'curbina' for his breakfast, luncheon and dinner. The melons grown on the chacras are superb and a great delicacy. In fact all these chacras near the Naposta give splendid results, and living there is far more agreeable than in town.

Carnival was very lame indeed; some buffoonery was carried on round the plaza, but the whole affair was very dull. Now and then a rotten egg was pelted at a fellow, but this was exceptional. Cranwell's water-squirts were largely consumed, and several balls were given, attended by the High Life of the place.

Dr. Bessler is the Dentist of Bahia Blanca; he is very popular and is making a fortune, as toothaches have become fashionable of late. The Doctor says the people of Bahia Blanca have splendid teeth and jaws; some of the gauchos have monumental teeth, beautifully white and firm as a rock. The men suffer very seldom from toothache; but it is pretty general amongst the ladies since the Doctor's arrival.

Photography has also become fashionable, and there are 3 photographers in the place who have worn out their machines under the excess of hard work. A watchmaker in the plaza is doing a roaring business; he charges less than in Buenos Aires. Billiard tables are the great trade of the town; the tables are crowded, and loafers are many owing to the extortionate wages paid; these fellows lead a life of 'dolce far niente;' they make enough in one day to keep them "going" a whole week; this class is becoming numerous in the town. Houses and bricks are scarce; no house to let in the place.

MINISTER ALENCAR'S RECEPTION.

The reception of the new Brazilian Minister, Councillor Lionel de Alencar, on Monday, by President Roca, was an unusually brilliant affair of its kind. At 2½ p.m., the 1st of the Line, under Colonel Donovan, marched to the Government House, and formed in line from Calle Victoria to Calle Rivadavia, opposite the Government House and Post Office. Crowds of people were in the vestibule leading to the grand saloon. The latter blazed with the military and naval uniforms of those present, amongst whom were Generals Alvarez, Bustillos, E. Mitre, Nazar, Colonels Santa Cruz, Arias, Ramirez, Rear-Admiral Cordero, Colonel Somellera, Major Casa Vega, and many others. Archbishop Aneiros was present for the first time at such ceremonies. The high civil dignitaries were on the left side, facing the military. President Roca, with all his Cabinet Ministers, was seated on a sofa at the head of the room.

At 3 p.m. sharp Minister Alencar, accompanied by his Secretary of Legation, Commander Fleury, and the under secretary of Foreign Affairs, drove up. The troops presented arms with a simultaneous clash that spoke good drill, as the Minister alighted; the under secretary ushered him into the Grand saloon, and the reception began.

Councillor Alencar handed his credentials to the President and then addressed H.E. as follows:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, my august Sovereign, has accredited me to Your Excellency as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, thus uniting in my person the representation of the Empire in both the Republics of the Plate, but only provisionally.

During my mission, which must naturally be short, I shall spare no effort to adequately respond to the trust His Majesty has confided to me, by endeavouring to preserve and develop the friendly relations that, happily, exist between the Imperial Government and that of Your Excellency.

If, as I am bound to be, I am jealous of the rights of the Empire, nobody is more ready to respect those of this Republic; nor can anybody more heartily desire than I do that the harmony between the two nations may remain unbroken.

Although I consider myself unknown in the Argentine Republic, and without any personal claim on Your Excellency's favour, nevertheless, I shall endeavour to gain it through Your Excellency's personal tims enents towards the Emperor.

I have the honour to hand Y. E. my credentials.

President Roca replied:

It gives me pleasure to receive the credentials in which His Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, accredits you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near my person.

No matter how long your mission may last, you may feel assured that my Government will always give you every facility for preserving and developing the friendly relations that happily exist between this Republic and the Empire of Brazil.

The zeal with which you propose to champion the legitimate interests of Brazil will always be worthy of consideration; and for my part, I can assure you that in the discharge of your high duties you will find no reason for clashing with the rights of the Republic.

Your honourable antecedents, which have made you favourably known in the Plate, and have won for you the confidence of your august Sovereign the Emperor of Brazil, for whom I have the highest esteem, are a still further guarantee of the successful issue of your mission in favour of harmony between our two nations.

You are recognised in your high post.

The new Minister was then presented to the members of the Cabinet. When he was leaving, the two military bands played the Brazilian National Anthem.

STATE OF THE CAMPS.

We regret to say that the state of the North camps in some of the near partidos is so bad that the people are moving outside with their flocks and "rodeos."

We received the following letter yesterday, which will be read with deep interest by many:—

Est. Anchorena, F.C.O.
Feb. 12, 1884.

My dear Sir,

In a few days I start on a pilgrimage out farther West, and will send you some letters if there is anything worth noting.

The camps are in a very bad way out here. Some flocks of sheep are being taken to the outside camps already. Water is much wanted; but these camps would not have been in the deplorable state they are at present if they had not been over-stocked for years past. The very roots are trampled out.

Cattle, however, seem to keep in fair condition on dry thistle stalks; but the sheep will have hard work with their lambs. They have no milk to keep them alive.

Hoping you are well,
Believe me,
Yours truly,
V. H.

THE LATE Dr. SCRIVENER.

The death of this much esteemed English gentleman will not only throw some of the first families of this city into mourning, but his loss will be felt by the profession of which he was such a distinguished member, and by the whole foreign public of the Plate, by whom he was so much esteemed and respected.

Dr. Scrivener passed the early part of his life in Bolivia and Peru, and knew many of the distinguished men who played their part in liberation of those countries. He was an intimate friend of Bolivar, and some twenty two years ago, in the columns of this paper, he published a series of letters on Bolivia that attracted great notice. In the possession of an independent fortune, he only followed his profession in this country as an amusement, and many of our readers will remember his very able papers, published on the yellow fever epidemic in this city in 1871, and which papers were republished by all the medical press of Europe. Many years ago he left this country with his family for Paris, where he resided some 10 or 12 years, superintending the education of his charming and accomplished daughter. Since his return to the Plate he has been rather feeble and in poor health. He filled the post of Acting British Consul at one time during Mr. Parish's absence, and although we may say all his life in South America, he was still in feeling, instinct and attachment a thorough, whole-souled Englishman. We tender to his family every expression of sympathy at their irreparable loss.—R.I.P.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

March 8th to 21st, 1884

Everyone is in good spirits about the magnificent railway contract just signed, and there was a call on 'Change for Messrs. Honoré & Bowen to come and appear and receive the market's congratulations. People who have lands along the proposed routes are in great spirits, and General Osborne, American Minister, who looked in at the Bolsa, was warmly felicitated on the fact that an American citizen has obtained so important a contract.

The sale of an important estancia property in Santa Fé, near San Geronimo, is reported for 21,000 National dollars. Particulars of property not given.

The whole Court of Provincial Judges started on Friday for La Plata and came back to-day; they went out with a view to arrange for quarters for their Courts and for themselves and their attaches. We believe many of the Judges are not at all pleased with the accommodation, and it is probable some will resign. When the Provincial Courts leave this city, there will be houses to let in town. All doubts now are removed as to the hegira to La Plata, which will be begun this and finished next month. The Senate has not yet decided about the Banks, but it will meet on Monday, and the people in La Plata say that all the Directors of both Banks must reside in La Plata, which seems to many impossible. Meanwhile the auction sales of La Plata property continue, and we hear from some brokers that the place is being coddled up to the eyes. The wooden houses will be all finished in time, and another cargo or two may be sent for, as the houses will all be wanted.

A new line of steamers under the name Transportes Fluviales has just been formed to navigate the Parana and Paraguay. The Centaur, which will be the first steamer to arrive and which will inaugurate the line will be here next June. The Venus, which is being constructed in the same dock yards, will soon follow her. Both the steamers are 500 tons register and got up regardless of expense.

The arrival of emigrants is strong as ever; in the two steamers just in, the following are reported:—

Bearne	636
Perseo	690
	1,326

Our evening colleague, the *Nacional*, the brokers say, is for sale. A well-known Italian speculator, they say, is thinking of buying it. Sic transit &c.

The Loire, which has replaced the National packet Villarino, has returned from Santa Cruz to which port she made her first trip. She is in every way fit for the Southern coast, which as our readers know, is one of the worst for navigation and especially so for passengers; but as she is a very large vessel and a thoroughly good seaboat, passengers will now be better off than they were when they had to avail themselves of the makeshifts provided for them by second rate boats. We have to compliment her officers for the skilful manner in which they managed an ocean steamer in such dangerous waters and above all for venturing to enter such a port as Patagones for the first time without a pilot. She will leave here on the 16th inst. with cargo, mail and passengers for all the Southern ports, and we do not doubt for one moment that her success will be as great this voyage as on her last. We must congratulate Mr. Ventura Oreiro on his enterprising and pro bono publicos scheme, and if, as he proposes, he should supplement the route with two more steamers like the Loire, we shall not hesitate for one moment in calling him the most enterprising Spaniard in the country, for putting us so frequently in communication with some of the most distant parts of our vast territory.

Advices from Venado Tuerto and Loreto are most favourable, camps in splendid condition. Mr Garraghan is wire fencing and stocking the land which he bought last year from Mr E. Murphy at $500,000 m/c per league. Mr Edward Dillon of 25 de Mayo moves out this week with 300 milch cows and 4000 sheep to his new land up there which he bought a couple of months ago for $300,00 m/c per league and Mr Hubert Rourke Juez de Paz of Baradero is also sending his stock to his new estancia there which also cost $300,000 m/c per league. Soon all these fine lands will be as stocked as Areco.

Every day the want of proper deposits at the Riachuelo becomes more apparent. So few are the galpones there at present that vessels have to lie there for days waiting to discharge their cargoes, which obliges them very often to reject high offers to load. The manner in which merchandise is discharged at the Lanus Deposits is anything but what it should be and there is lots of room for improvement. The sooner the projects of the new galpones which figure in the port works are carried out the better.

The wooden houses in La Plata are going up so fast that tenants may begin to look out for furniture vans to take their furniture to the station. Another cargo of houses is on the way out, so that by May all the Government people will be properly accommodated. Wooden houses are now coming greatly in vogue, and we hear that one party has written to the States for a house like those at Long Branch. A fine two-storey twelve-roomed wooden house will be put up in June on the Loreto camps.

The works of the Santa Fe and the Colonies Railway, concessionaires Messrs. Murrieta, will be commenced at once; we hear Mr Meiggs, so renowned on the West Coast, has obtained the contract.

The Shares of the Buenos Aires Loan and Trust Co. are quoted on the Stock Exchange list, and with much pleasure we learn the Company is doing a very large business in this market and likely to do much more.

Mr Thomas Drysdale leaves on Saturday in the steamer Guadiana. A special train will convey Mr Drysdale and his friends from Central Station at 10.45 a.m. to the Boca, where a small steamer will be in waiting to take the party to the Outer Roads.

The Minister has just published a most important decree methodizing the Custom House rules respecting our trade with Bolivia; the paper is long, and few of our subscribers have much to do with that trade, still it might be well for merchants to cut out the decree and keep it. They say there are over 3,000 people in the Interior engaged in the Bolivian trade.

The Custom House receipts so far keep up with those of the previous month; it is really wonderful the increasing revenue of the Nation. The receipts this month so far reach 800,000 m/n.

The sale of a square league of estancia land in Olavarria for 23,000 m/n is reported. Estancia lands are at the moment very saleable, as also Lincoln sheep.

The arrival of the distinguished Italian writer, Amicis, it is thought, will give a fresh impulse to Italian emigration to this country. The proposal of the Lord Mayor to give him free quarters in the La Paix was very properly been thrown out by the Municipality. What the Lord Mayor might do is take him to his own house in Calle Suipacha and make him his guest, and it is likely enough he will do so. We see nothing strange in this demonstration to this distinguished Italian, recollecting as we do the similar welcome the aristocracy of England gave to the late General Garibaldi. Amicis will give a series of lectures; some people think that because he writes his name D'Amicis that he is a cousin of our new Governor D'Amico but such is not the case. We consider the visit of this Italian gentleman as pregnant with great importance for the River Plate.

Mr. Latzina's import and export tables for the first two months of the present year have taken the market by surprise, as few of our merchants supposed that there was such a surplus of exports over imports as the custom returns show. The following is this splendid table.

In the month of February the importation for last year and this was:

	1883	1884
Subject to duties....	3,438,979	2,892,584
Free of duty	558,440	427,617
	3,997,419	3,320,201

The exportation was:—

	1883	1884
Subject to duties....	4,230,082	6,005,733
Free of duty........	325,277	765,551
	4,555,359	6,771,284

For the first two months of this year compared with those of last year the exportation and importation was as follow:—

Importation—

	1883	1884
Subject to duties....	8,439,643	7,331,211
Free of duty........	1,264,6[illegible]	1,488,102
	9,704,3[illegible]	8,819,313

Exportation—

	1883	1884
Subject to duties....	9,35[illegible],502	12,773,562
Free of duty........	1,468,[illegible]80	1,231,717
	10,823,182	14,005,279

Some idea of the great importance of the "artiste" wool buyers in this market can be gathered from the fact that 95,000 bales have been shipped direct to the factories in North France by "artistes" against 60,000 bales shipped same time last year. Belgium, so far, has only imported 45,000 bales, which shows a great falling-off in shipments to Antwerp and the great current of trade to Turcoing, Roubaix, Elbouef, Reims and other north of France ports, shows a steady growth and development. France to-day is alone a consumer of one-half of the River Plate wool, and this without counting 60,000 bales she always takes from Montevideo. This "artista" trade is but of five years growth, and is each day increasing. The bad news from Havre, Antwerp and London, has produced little short of consternation amongst some of the principal wool buyers, and wools are selling now in deposit and in the North and South Plazas at $20 m/c per @ under November's prices; a wretched business for the "acopiadores." A lot of wool sold in the barraca to-day at 65, for which 80 was offered before, sent to deposit. There are yet 150,000 bales of wool to ship, and 165,000 bales gone forward; wools are coming in from places hitherto unknown. Such a yield of wool was never before known.

With pleasure we announce the loading of the first steamer at the saladero St. Elena, La Paz. This is another sign of how the country is stretching out. The s.s. Bravo, loaded at the mole of the saladero in 3 days 10,000 salted hides, 400 pipes tallow, 200 tons other produce in all 700 tons. We compliment Dr Kaemerich on this splendid feat at his saladero. There are few places in the Plate where in so short a time so large a cargo would be loaded.

The Loire has arrived back from the far South with Mails and passengers having made a splendid trip. The captain crossed the Rio Negro bar without a pilot, and merits a gold medal for his quick short and punctual sailing, calling at all the distant ports and thus establishing his new line, which will be of the greatest utility to the Government and to the settlers down there. She sails again on 16th and will leave a full ship.

Another great discount fraud was attempted last week on the Provincial Bank, which was frustrated by the great foresight and prudence of the broker, Mr. Eastman, who lent the Bank good services in the matter; the fraud hinged on false letters of recommendation. We note the private banks never suffer any loss in this way, since no letter of recommendation to any of our private banks, not even if signed by the Archbishop or the Lord Mayor, or the President or the Governor, would obtain a discount from them, and if the Provincial Bank adopted the same rule, it would be all the better.

The Department of Engineers is busy making out a statement of the actual cost up to the present of the Riachuelo Works, and the money spent by the Provincial Government on them as there seems to be a hitch in the business, the bulk of the money raised by the Stern Bros. loan, has been spent, it is rumoured not on the Boca Works but on the Railway to La Plata, but this rumour may prove incorrect; nevertheless, the rumour has given rise to the present investigation, and on last Saturday the Government sent a note to the National Government advising the Minister that the balance still due to the Provincial Government by the National Government for the Riachuelo Port transfer is $278,954 m/n, which has to be added to the amount of the Stern Bros. loan 1½ million, making in all the round sum of $1,778,955, that has to be paid now before the new Riachuelo loan is negotiated. We look therefore with much interest to the report of the Department of Engineers on the matter.

Mr. Cassels has lighted up the Great Southern Railway Terminus at the Plaza Constitution with such magnificent brilliancy that we suppose all our railway stations will now adopt the electric light, as it is really the most unrivalled light of the age. The Southern Railway station is as bright as day, and the peones might work all night if necessary. The engine employed, we hear, is but six horse power, and six Brush lights are sufficient to light up the deposits—640x180 feet. We congratulate Mr. Cassels on this great triumph.

The Oloascoaga expedition to the Rio Negro and Bariloche Pass is doing good service away off in that splendid, but neglected, country. Captain Bronstedt has found the road from the Rio Negro to the Colorado, in front of Cheloro, which is 22 leagues higher up on the Rio Negro than Pueblo Roca. And this road or travesia between the two rivers is only six leagues long, and a canal might be easily made to unite both rivers; the camps the road runs through are some of the finest pasturages in the world, and all they need is water, which would easily be supplied by the canal. Of course, the whole country up there is without a single inhabitant, but Bronstedt thinks it will not long remain so, as population along the valley of the Rio Negro is pushing ahead at a greater speed than even at Bahia Blanca. Flocks of sheep and 'rodeos' of cattle now stretch up the whole valley from Patagones to Pueblo Roca, and the increase of the stock is wonderful.

Our remarks in to-day's issue on the scarcity of fat novillos and the superabundance of cattle 'al corte' have given rise to great dispute and remark, and some very influential estancieros called on us to say that there is no scarcity of fat novillos in the camp, but that the real scarcity is the buyers. We for our part cannot alter our opinion. It is far easier to breed than to fatten cattle; our estanciero business is for the most part conducted on a loose, wretched old fashioned system, there are still few cattle estancias in the country where milk and butter are to be had, and as for growing alfalfares to fatten novillos for the market, we are told by dozens that it is only in San Juan and Mendoza such a system is adopted. But the pressure of cattle and population on our lands is at last being felt, and this is the very best of signs; we want more small farmers, we want the men who will fatten 20 novillos in the year and a couple of hundred capones for the London market. For this system of estanciering half a square league of hard grass camp is enough, and 100 squares of alfalfa with 20 squares of maize, a 'rodeo' of 200 cows, a flock of 1,000 sheep, a dozen of bullocks and a few horses; the total capital involved in such an establishment would not be over ninety thousand paper dollars, if the land is rented, and say three hundred thousand, if the land is bought. But on all sides good and conveniently situated land, hard grass, can be rented for 15,000 m/c per league per annum, and if wire fenced 30,000 m/c. There is now a great start of small farmers for outside lands. An estanciero from Melincue, who was in town the other day, says there are crowds of sheep farmers on the new camps building houses and sinking wells. If these men study their own interests, they will plough up 100 squares, sow alfalfa, and fatten a few novillos and capones in a proper, civilized manner.

The *Nacional* reports the sale of 12 Rio Negro land 'boletos' at 3,000 pats each, and says it is the highest price ever paid for these 'boletos.' We believe our colleague is right, as the last sale we reported was at 70,000 m/c each, and the price now gives 75,000 m/c. Parties who have to buy these 'boletos' to secure lands at present occupied, must pay very dear now for them. This time last year they were selling at 15 and 18,000 m/c each; the year before they were only worth 11 to 12,000 m/c. We advised our friends then to buy the stock as some of the best buying, the same as we now tell our friends that "certificados" of the National Bank at their present price, are about the best purchase in this market. It is probable that these land 'boletos' will run up to 100,000 m/c each.

Mr. Callet Mason, estanciero of Guardia Esquina, a few leagues North of Venado Tuerto, was welcomed on 'Change; he leaves to-day in the Guadiana for Europe on a four months trip; he reports the Santa Fé camps in his neighbourhood as very good, and several sales of lands up there at 12 to 15,000 patacons per league. A great camp fire occurred out there last month, and a well-known estanciero had 200 cows burnt up. It is really inexplicable how with the open camps these cows were destroyed, but such is the news. People from the inside camps of B. Aires are constantly arriving up there looking for camp, and all the camps are gradually getting stocked.

The *Diario* gives the following:—Mr Paats, who left some time ago for Europe, went with the object, as we then stated, of forming a company in Holland to "poblar" some splendid camps in San Luis. The following are extracts taken from a letter of the Argentine Consul in Rotterdam to the Minister of Foreign Affairs: He says—"It is with great pleasure I announce to Y.E. that the progress and advancement of the Arg. Republic continues, attracting the attention of our capitalists more and more every day. A company was formed here last year with a capital of £80,000 with the object of buying, working and cultivating land in the Argentine Republic. Mr. Paats of Buenos Aires, and Echesortu & Casas of Rosario, are the agents here for the company, and they have already bought and are working the large estate well known as "La Buena Esperanza."

The report of the Directors of the Argentine Gas Company for the year 1883 was given round to-day; the Directors propose to give a dividend of 15 o/o, to which the shareholders object as the earnings give much more. The affairs of this Company are most prosperous, and the consumption of gas shows constant increase. In the year 1882, owing to the Exhibition, it rose to 914,585 cubic meters, and last year without the aid of exhibition &c the consumption was 972,270. The following shows the value of the gas supplied for the following years:—

1881	$2,5[illegible]3,155
82	3,902,464
83	4,221,955

In 1882 the 'fabricacion' gave 10,790 cubic feet and sales 9,109 feet per ton, and in 1883 it gave 10,932 cubic feet and sales 9,287 feet per ton. The sales of coke show a great increase and gave $543,651 m/c, and the total profits for the year amount to 1,837,494 m/c, to which the balance from last year 57,871 is to be added. Up to the present the Company has spent 2,400 m/n in moving the pipes. We much compliment Mr. W. Woodgate on his brilliant report, and congratulate his shareholders.

Mr. Brett, of Carumalan, writes that the greatest 'quemazones' about Sauce Corto were not caused by railway, but by travellers. The people gave every assistance to extinguish fires and the embankments were invaluable.

Mr Mackern has favoured us with a splendid sample of Tandil wheat from Mr. Peter Larsen's chacra, sold for 64 m/c per fanega, each fanega giving 9 10/25 arr. Parties interested in wheat can see this fine specimen at our office. We have also received from the Southern Railway deposits a sample of maize from the South, the largest and best corn cob we ever saw in our life. We believe it beats anything that is grown in the U. States.

The sale of 6 leagues of land in the 2nd Provincial Section outside Carhue and on the 5th Meridian for 190,000 m/c cash, is reported, Mr. W White broker. This is the first sale of land in the Sections we have had to record for a fortnight, and although nothing seems to be doing, prices show no decline.

The starting of a new River Plate Gold Mining Co. in London is announced, and we advert to it in our leading columns. We should perhaps be better pleased to report a new Argentine Land or Estancia Co. Apropos of new Companies, we hear that a London gentleman has been out here to report on the advisability of starting another Loan and Trust Co., and we know that his report will be most favorable.

The Board of Engineers has sent the following particulars, taken from the report of Mr Alfred Jegon to the Minister of the Interior, regarding the artesian wells in El Balde:—"I arrived in San Luis on Saturday and El Balde on Monday, I go to-day to the Desaguadero to inspect the borings, these were commenced on Feb. 16th, and on Friday they had perforated to a depth of 16 m. 56. Very good water was met at 11 meters; the soil is composed of sand, tosca and chalk, and so fine is the sand that it came up in the tubes which we put down. The works at El Balde are going on very fairly: the engines and boilers are being put up and the perforation will commence this evening or to-morrow morning."

The sale of half a league of camp in the Venado Tuerto to Mr. John Kenny, an Irish sheepfarmer of San Pedro, is reported; price reserved.

The Bahia Blanca Saladero Co. seems at last an accomplished fact and very soon we hope to see the concern at work, and putting up freezing deposits for capones.

It was stated on some authority that if a buyer offered for ten thousand pure Lincoln sheep in this market, they could not be got, and parties who intend going into the export of mutton business, must breed their own stock first. Mestizo Lincolns might be bought at certain well-known establishments, but pure Lincolns must be imported. As will appear from what we publish in our leading columns, the Southdowns give better results than Lincolns in England, and we have no doubt they assert the same superiority here. Mr Chas with his wonderful Negrette flocks has proved the fact that we can breed in this country as fine Negrettes as can be bred on the finest and best establishments in Germany, and in a few years we hope to prove the same with regard to the heavy meat producing English breeds; climate, soil, pasturage, all in this country favor the sheepfarmer; all that we need is more attention to blood and more industry on our establishment, but we are all turning over a new leaf in the camp now, and just as fat and large wethers as they rear in England we shall soon turn out in the Plate.

The Boca now boasts the Outer Roads, who could believe it, yesterday 97 ultramar vessels in the Boca.

The most stirring news on 'Change to-day was that, at the meeting of Congress the area of federalized territory belonging to the capital, will be extended to the old limits of 1826 by Rivadavia, this will take in Ensenada and the new town of La Plata; if such be the case then we shall need a new capital for the province. We give the rumour for what it is worth.

In our leading columns will be found a translation of a very able article, that appeared this morning in the *Tribuna Nacional*, shewing the magnificent Public Works going on in this country for account of the National Government. We certainly agree with our colleague that no other South American nation can point to such a schedule of Public Works, but also we think that the country has now within the last 3 years grown so much that it would be better for the Government to leave these vast enterprises to independent Joint Stock Companies, that would all be worked on cheap foreign capital. In point of fact, were it not for these great Public Works the Government now would not require to make any foreign loan whatever since its revenue is splendid and ample for all the expenses of the administration, but with such enormous Public Works it must always be a borrower. Why not sell some of these Public Works? there are buyers to be had by the score.

The success of the Banco Constructor 'de La Plata' cannot for a moment be now doubted. It has already purchased 166 lots in La Plata which represents a value of $921,908 m/c and is building eight houses in Section 15. They are negotiating for the construction of 50 wooden houses which will be put up next month. They have laid before the Provincial Government the plans for the Industrial workshops which they will put up on the 'manzana' which has been solicited from the Government, and already 4 shareholders have sent in petitions to rent the workshops the moment they are ready. Once the first emission has been collected, a general meeting will be called to elect 3 'Consejeros suplentes' in accordance with the Etatutes already approved by the Supreme Government of the Nation.

The R.M.S. Guadiana took the following passengers:—

First-Class—
G. Shortrede
H. Smith
T. Drysdale and son
G. Wigham
J. C. Mason

Second-Class—
W. J. Campling
J. Mason
S. Mason
C. Mason
E. Mason
E. Geary
C. Geary
J. Paton

And 28 third-class passengers.

The Lamport & Holt steamer Orion, which arrived here on Saturday, brought the following passengers from Liverpool:—
Mr. C. H. Sanford
Mrs Sanford
Miss S. Sanford
Miss E. Sanford
Mr. J. M. Grace
Mr. G. D. Peters
Mr. H. Livesey
Mr. J. C. Rhodes
Mr. J. Deas
Mr. R. C. Leach
Mr. A. E. Lightbody
Mr. A. Moulton
Mr. H. Whaley
Mr. J. L. Vickers
Mr. P. Stevenson
Mrs. E. Hudson.

BIRTHS

On the 4th inst., at saladero Naranjal, Concordia, the wife of David O'Connor of a son.

On the 9th inst., at Cordoba, the wife of J. R. Tyerman, Missionary of S.A.M.S. of a daughter.

On the 8th inst., at Calle Cangallo 566, the wife of Michael R. McKeon, of a daughter.

On 18th inst., at Calle Necochea 17, Belgrano, Mrs. H. W. Lochore, of a son.

On Jan. 16th, at Oakfield Hooton Cheshire, England, the wife of Robert E. Hodgson (of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. Service) of a daughter, (Florence Lillian Theresa.

On the 16th inst, at Estancia Los Merinos, Avarias, B.O., the wife of Robert Bridger of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On February 20th, at Christ's Church, Rio, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Falkland Islands, assisted by the Reverend Frederick Young, M. A., Thomas Octavius, youngest son of Frederick Gunton, Esq., of Chester, England, to Eleanor Catharine, eldest daughter of Richard Flint Welby, M.I.C.E., of Rio de Janeiro and of Doveridge, England.

On the 26th ult. at the Danish Protestant Church, Tandil, by the Rev. M. P. Ferguson, M.A., Charlie Hendersen, Engineman F.C.S., to Christine Brandt, daughter of Mr. Peter Brandt, Tandil.

On the same date, Niele Hansen Krol, to Kirstine Petersen, daughter of Mr. Lars Petersen, Tandil.

Likewise, Lars Peter Petersen Grothe, to Johanna Maria Christoffersen, daughter of Mr Christoffer Christoffersen, Tandil.

On the 6th inst., at St. John's Anglican Church, by the Rev. A. L. W. Robertson, Charles Duncan Dampierre, fourth son of the Rev. Dr. E. L. Cutts of London, to Caroline Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward Browning of County Limerick, Ireland.

On February 25th, at San Antonio de Areco, by the Rev. Father Mulladay, Mr Patrick Evans to Miss Annie Boyle.

DEATHS

On Feb. 25th, after a short illness, Mrs. Dowling, the dearly beloved wife of Mr Nicholas Dowling, of Chacabuco. Deceased (nee Anne Dalton) was a native of Miltown, Co. West Meath, Ireland.—R.I.P.

On 12th inst., at San Jorge, B. O., Sylvia Mary, infant daughter of Charles E and A J Hall.

On the 21st inst., at 377 Cochabamba, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of A. W. Brown. Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral which will leave the above address at 4 p.m. on Saturday.

Celebrated Black Leads
JOHN JOHNSON & Co.
LIVERPOOL.
Agent for the River Plate
A. PISANI
263—CANGALLO—267.
62 d6 xp

McDougall's Sheep Dip
WITHOUT RIVAL
Sole Agent for the River Plate
A. PISANI
263 y 267 Cangallo
Stock on hand.

New Millinery
260—Calle Cangallo—260
Opposite the Gran HOTEL DE ROMA
Dresses and bonnets for ladies and children made according to last fashion at shortest notice.
Orders from town and camp quickly and punctually executed.
PRICES MODERATE.
260 CANGALLO—260

19 FLORIDA 19
Seeds and Plants Store
FIRST-CLASS
ALFALFA SEEDS,
TREFOIL SEEDS,
FRUIT TREES,
EUROPEAN FOREST TREES
for Avenues and Mounts
ORNAMENTAL PLANTS
For Sale in the House
EL BUEN JARDINERO
19—FLORIDA—19
GUSTAVO HAMONET
685 j10 xp

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
LONDON, BUENOS AYRES,
MONTEVIDEO and ROSARIO
Authorised Capital........ £2,000,000 Ster.
Subscribed Capital........ 1,500,000 "
Reserve Fund.............. 185,000 "
Offices in Buenos Ayres—
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA.
Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.
Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Deposing Bills, Coupons, etc., for Collection—subject to a conventional Commission.
The Bank receives deposits, either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.
Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.
Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c, the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.
Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office.
N. 52 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON E.C.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
Issued and Purchased on the following places
LONDON
And all the principal Towns of
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND
Antwerp, Amsterdam
Berlin, Bremen, Cologne, Hamburg, Metz, Mulhouse, Strasbourg
Bayonne, Bordeaux, Brest, Chambery, Dijon, Havre, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Nice, Oloron, Pau, Paris, Rouen, Tarbes, Toulon, Toulouse, And on many other towns in France
Bale, Berne, Geneva, Lucerne, Neuchatel, Vevey, Zurich, And on other towns in Switzerland
Lisbon, Oporto, Las Palmas (Canary Islands,) Santa Cruz de Teneriffe
Baltimore, Boston, New York, Philadelphia
Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, Santos
Alessandria, Ancona, Bologna, Como, Florence, Genoa, Leghorn, Lucca, Milan, Messina, Naples, Padua, Palermo, Parma, Roma, Spezia, Turin, Venice, Verona, And on many other towns in Italy
Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadiz, Cartagena, Corunna, Caldas de Reyes, Corcubion, Ferrol, Granada, Madrid, Malaga, Mallorca, Menorca, Padron, Pamplona, Pontevedra, San Sebastian, Santander, Sevilla, Santiago, Valencia, Valladolid, Villagarcia, Vigo, Zaragoza, And on many other towns in Spain
Santiago de Chile, Valparaiso, South Africa, Australia
Rosario, Montevideo.
JOHN TODD
Manager

London & R. Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista)
The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:
ALLOWED
MONEDA NACIONAL ORO
A count current .... 3 o/o.
30 days notice............ 3½ o/o.
90 days fixed............ 5 o/o.
CHARGED.
For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.
On debit balances in account current .... 9 p. cent
Buenos Ayres, November 8, 1883.
JOHN TODD
Manager

The English Bank of the River Plate.
LIMTD.
BUENOS AIRES
71 to 77
CALLE RECONQUISTA
ROSARIO
Corner of Calles
PUERTO AND CORDOBA
Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed do 1,000,000
DIRECTORS
H. Brockett Esq., Chairman of the Central Arg. Railway.
C. A. Cater Esq.
Hon. S. C. Glyn, M.P.
Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P.
M. H. Moses, Esq.
William Rodger, Esq. Junior, Sres Juan Best y Hnos.
Arthur E. Smithers, Esq. Managing Director.
BANKERS IN LONDON
Messrs Glyn Mills Currie & Co.
Commercial and other Current Accounts opened.
Deposits received at sight and for Fixed period.
Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or collected.
Advances made, upon Approved Securities.
Letters of Credit issued on London, the Continent, the United States and Brazil for Commercial and Travelling purposes.
Bills of Exchange issued and purchased on the following places—
London and the principal towns in England, Scotland, and Ireland.
Paris
Bordeaux
Antwerp
Genoa, and other places in Italy
Spain
Switzerland
The United States
Montevideo
Rio Janeiro, and other places in Brazil
Transfers of Funds to or from this Country and the Continent can be effected by telegram or otherwise, through the medium of the Banks' Chief Office at
No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.C.
Also, every description of Banking business transacted on liberal terms.
The following rates of Interest will be allowed and charged by the Bank, until further advice.
ALLOWED
Credit Balances in Current Account and Deposits at Call.. 3 o/o p. ann.
Deposits at 30 days notice.... 5 do
Do for 60 days fixed........ 5½ do
Do for 90 days fixed........
CHARGED
Overdrafts in Current Account 9 o/o p. ann.
Discount according to arrangement.
T. H. JONES.
Manager
B. Aires, 1st March, 1884.

Bank of Ireland
DUBLIN
Bills of Exchange on the above Bank, and all its Branches, issued by the undersigned. Advances made on Produce.
EDWARD CASEY
80—Reconquista—80

Education in England
The Rev. A Conder, L.L.D., graduate in Honors of Cambridge (brother to the English Chaplain at Fray Bentos) receives pupils at his residence at Boynor, on the South Coast of England. The Chaplain at Fray Bentos can make arrangements for the entire charge of pupils from the day of their landing. Address Rev. J. Conder, Fray Bentos.
197 m20 a20

For New York
The first class British Barque
"MAGGIE DART"
Now loading in Barracas and having most of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight and other particulars apply to
GREEN & JOHNSON
Ship Brokers.
34—Cangallo—34
198 m 20 a6

van Gelderen y Trant
Traductores Publicos
142—Piedad—142
131 j16 xp

AUCTION
BY
Adolfo Bullrich y Co
On the Estancia
YAYA
10 squares from the Glew Station
On Sunday the 23rd inst.
At 12 o'clock
Will be sold by definite order of the owner on the ground and to the highest bidder:
123 horned cattle
54 mares
184 pampa sheep
50 milch cows
11 horses, for plough and saddle
1 stock mixed alfalfa
1 id pure id,
Carts, ploughs, harrows, wheel-barrows, machines for baling hay and tools of all kinds.
Posts and half-posts of ñandubay, rafters large and small, 'lienzas' for corrales and other things such as furniture, household utensils etc., belonging to the establishment.
The Camp is to Let
Containing more than 400 squares, divided into 'potreros' with 4 brick houses and one business house.
90 m10 23

POR LOS MISMOS
Area de campo, 112 cuadras cuad.
EN EL PARTIDO DE
La Magdalena
Lindando con Santa Rita del finado D. Carlos Casares,
Base para la venta, 800 $ cuadra
Con una hipoteca de la Serie E, de 22500$.
En la Estancia
SANTA RITA
El Lunes 31 de Marzo 1884
A las 2 de la tarde
Remataremos a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, por órden de su propietario,
El campo arriba indicado, situado en el partido de la Magdalena, compuesta de 1895 hect., 200 áreas y 1 cent., ó sean 1123 cuadras de 150 varas por costado, lindero con la testamentaria de D. Carlos Casares, D. Juan Malcolm, D. Antonio Pucheri y de D. Sulpicio Fernandez, con algunas poblaciones.
El campo es de primer órden y han ofrecido 200 $ de arrendamiento para agricultura, siendo magnífico para ovejas, pues actualmente está ocupado por algunos majadas pertenecientes á la sucesion de D. Carlos Casares.
El campo está libre de contrata.
Esta propiedad reconoce un gravámen de 22500 $f de la Série E, con la cual puede seguir el comprador, á estilo de plaza.
Con estas ventajas creemos ecusado insistir en que la base de 800 $ por cuadra, es sumamente baja.
El remate se efectuará en la estancia Santa Rita, despues de vendidas las haciendas anunciadas para ese dia.
Por más datos, ocurran á nuestra casa, Alsina 78.
e212m 21 31

REMATE
POR
H. BAIZAN
El Domingo 23 de Marzo 1884
A las 5 en punto de la tarde
DE
22 Lotes de Terrenos
Muy bien situados
Incluso 3 espléndidas esquinas
Dentro de la cuales se pueden construir una infinidad de casitas chicas, como para vivir, hechados de barriga con la renta que pueden dar. Los mencionados terrenos estan situados dentro de las siguientes calles: Belgrano al Norte, Venezuela al Sud, Liniers al Este y Maza al Oeste paralelos todos con el emporio Argentino como lo llaman los ingleses al 11 de Setiembre; todos los lotes son de porvenir y miden 15 varas de frente por 50 vs de fondo y hay tambien de 10 varas de frente por 50 y 60 de fondo; a mas hay 2 grandes centros que agregados a un lote se pueden hacer producir el 5 o/o construyendo en el una casa de inquilinato. Estos terrenos pertenecen a una sociedad de 2 rubios y por esa razon han tenido la brillante idea de buscar al Rematador mas rubio, de manera que entre bueyes no hay cornada, por que el azucar rubio sirve para echarle encima a la tortas, a esto si que se le puede dar el nombre de bueno y barato, no falta mas que ser de fiados.
Por planos al Escritorio del Rematador, Victoria 31, oficina 22 (altos).
m13 23

POR EL MISMO
El Martes 25 del cor.
A las 3 de la tarde
De 20 Lotes de
TERRENO
Situados en la Calle Rioja
Frente mismo a los Corrales de Abasto
Y con tramway a la puerta, que posecion preciosa, altura dominante, cercados de pared y con 20 repollos en cada lote, algunos nabos, zanahorias y rabanos, unicos terrenos para vender por alli, ya saben que desde que se re-claro uno de los parajes mas comerciales de Buenos Aires, alli todo el que no es haragan trabaja y gana la vida, comiendo [illegible] engordan como unos zapos, por que sabido es que todo lo que es de adentro engordan; los lotes tienen de 10 a 15 varas de frente desde 50 hasta 80 de fondo incluso varias esquinas. Este remate no tiene ejemplo por que se hara sin base ni limite, a lo que den, no falten que han de comprar barato y con un porvenir inmenso pertenecen a un Banco y manda que se rematen a la mas alta postura.
Por planos al Rematador, Victoria 31 oficina 22 altos.
170 m13 23

FRANCE.
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AND
Colonial Agency
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THE MANAGER
Continental & Colonial Agency
14, Rue de Cabrol,
PARIS, FRANCE.

Ferro Carril del Sud
Se previene al publico que desde el primero del entrante mes de Abril, queda establecida la Oficina Central del Telégrafo de esta Empresa en la Calle Bolivar No. 34.
B. Aires, Marzo 21 de 1884.
GEO. COOPER,
Administrador General
206 m21 a3

Watson y Cia.
Habiendo esta casa resuelto cerrar todas sus operaciones el dia 31 de Marzo de 1884, y a fin de no dejar nada pendiente, se ruega a todos los que tengan cuentas o reclamos contra la casa, se sirvan presentarlos antes del 20 del presente mes para ser pagados.
Buenos Aires, Marzo 5 de 1884.
WATSON Y CIA.
Piedad 212.
93 m10 35

Campo Alambrado
Se arrienda un buen Campo en el Partido de Cañuelas, compuesto de 180 cds., cercado con un magnífico alambrado de ocho hilos; es aparente para la crianza de hacienda vacuna o lanar, o para tambos. Su proximidad a la Capital lo recomienda para invernada. Hay en el campo, casa, corrales, alfalfares, arboledas etc. Por mas informes dirijirse a la calle Piedad 241.
189 m20 28

AMER[illegible]
The best of all Bitte[illegible]

Magnificen[illegible]
On the coast of the Rive[illegible] Rios, to be let.—The ca[illegible] Gualeguaycito, an hours' j[illegible] cordia. There is a static[illegible] Railway on it, and is bounde[illegible] Gualeguaycito and Chaviy[illegible] watering places, and houses[illegible] sures 4½ leagues and is sit[illegible] Salto Grande; the camps a[illegible] sheep. The actual tenant[illegible] McLean has splendid flocks[illegible] has sold at $6.80 m/n the ar[illegible] place for fattening cattle, br[illegible] the Oriental Republic as it[illegible] further particulars apply at[illegible] No. 620.

ALFALFA SEED.—In th[illegible] known deposits for Al[illegible] leaf tobacco, estancieros, breed[illegible] and cigar makers will find the[illegible] seeds and tobacco, the latter f[illegible] Paraguay, Bahia Para and Vir[illegible] sheep, at moderate prices. Wholesale and retail. 744 Rivadavia and 1 Entre Rios.
161 m15 a15

Alerta Estancieros
To be sold 3 leagues of splendid Camp in the 19th Section, at 18 leagues from Bahia Blanca and 5 from the Estacion Alfalfa, F.C.S. An arroyo runs through it rising at the head and losing itself at foot of the land; soft grasses. Price 350,000 m/c per league. Titles perfect. Apply Peru 153, from 12 to 6 p.m.
194 m19 25

To be sold
A tame Pony with Saddle. Apply Calle Uruguay 654.
201 m21 25

Tercianeros
Three flocks remain yet for sale. Interested parties please apply to Mr William M Mooney, at his Estancia, Partido Pergamino; also two puestos to be rented; terms moderate.
43 m5 a5

CERBEZA Inglesa y Alemana negra y blanca a $80 la docena, por cualquier cantidad a Domicilio. Depósito Bolivar 147, entre Moreno y Belgrano.
167 m17 a17

SEMILLA DE ALFALFA calidad superior a precios muy baratos. Deposito Bolivar 147, entre Moreno y Belgrano.
168 m17 a 17

Camps to Rent.
In the District of Cañuelas;
2½ leagues of camp, all fenced, 1½ leagues of the Estancia "Caledonia," and 1 league of the "Cabaña" Estancia, both adjoining and devided by wire-fencing.
In the District of L. mas de Zamora, joining Sanja Catajina and known as Santa Inez—
642 squares, all fenced and divided into 4 fields.
For further particulars apply to
WILLIAM WHITE
Piedad 114
142 m13 a1

Camp to be Rented.
To be rented in one or two lots, five leagues and a quarter of camp, regular formation, high and low, without Sierras, with permanent water, and having soft grasses. The camp is situated a league distant from Alfalfa Station, F. C. S., will be rented for a term not exceeding 5 years. It adjoins the camps of Sandalio Lopez, D. Emilio Hoffmann, reserved lot no 2, Vice Governor Chaves and Guillermo Gaebeles. Apply at Calle Alsina 215 every day, between 2 and 4 p.m.
137 m13 24

SE ALQUILAN
Piezas en los dos grandes edificios Calle Reconquista 212 y Chacabuco 105.

Furnished Rooms.
To be let furnished Rooms at 133 Calle de Mayo upstairs, with a bedroom and drawing room with windows to the 25 de Mayo and same with windows to the Paseo de Julio. Board given if required. The house being a family one, the greatest quietness is guaranteed.
58 o6 xp

TO LET a Furnished Room with two windows to the street, fire-place, gas and attendance. Calle San Martin, 434, altos.
97 m10 31

TO LET a Sala and Anti-Sala, suitable for an office. Apply Cangallo 107, upstairs.
106 m11 23

SE ALQUILA 2 Piezas sin muebles, juntos o separados, en una familia Alemana. Rivadavia 888.
179 m17 a4

Wired Camp.
To let, a league and one eighth of excellent camp, eight leagues from Bragado, for further particulars apply to Lavalle and Moores No. 17 Defensa or E. B. Trant, No. 33 San Martin (altos) pieza No. 18.
177 m18 a4

TO BE LET in Belgrano a nice Central House, in Calle 25 de Mayo No. 134. For to see it apply at the same house.
m18 25

TO LET during the winter months, a very comfortable furnished dwelling house, conveniently situated, close to the 5 esquinas, with tramway at the door, containing eleven rooms and every commodity for a family, with a large garden and Corralon attended, at a moderate rent. For further information apply at Victoria 320, or at this office.
157 m14 xp

TO LET Three or four furnished or unfurnished rooms for gentlemen or married couple without children, in a small Quinta-house in Almagro, half a square from the Tramway. Apply at the house exactly behind the quinta Rodriguez, and one square beyond the San Carlos market, between 9 and 12 a.m.
183 m18 xp

OFFICE—Four comfortable rooms are required for an office, preferable up-stairs, first floor, and with good light. A contract for several years would be made. Address Z. Z. Standard Office.
178 m18 25

ALSINA 157 se alquilan piezas para escritorios o depositos. Calle San Martin 173, frente al Banco Hipotecario, para verlas y tratar Gral. Lavalle 145.
15 m15 20

A la distinguida poblacion Inglesa residente en esta Capital.
Un Argentino, educado en los celebres colegios de Inglaterra durante 14 años, se ofrece para enseñarles el idioma Castellano en breve tiempo. Las mensualidades son comodas, tambien aceptare traducciones.
554—Piedras—554
154 m5 a1

NOTICE
Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway
Carpenters, Painters, Fitters
Carpenters, painters and fitters are required for the workshops of the Great Southern Railway.
Apply at the Sola Workshops.

PASTOR para una cabaña en el partido de San Nicolas que tenga buenas recomendaciones. Puede ocurrir a la calle Alsina 78.
122 m12 xp

SE OFRECE una señorita Alemana para la enseñanza elemental de las criaturas, alguna costura, y demas ayuda de la dueña de casa. Se prefiere familia Inglesa. Ocurrir Rivadavia 9 (altos).
66 m7 24

WANTS a situation in an English family a respectable middle-aged woman. Would do light housework and plain sewing, and would make herself generally useful. Recommended. No objection to the camp Address J. C., at the Office of the Standard, or 72 Temple.
188 f19 28

DER POSTEN als erster Buchhalter und Correspondent soll im Comptoir unseres Hauses neu besetzt werden. Die Stelle erfordert eine Arbeitskraft von aussergewöhnlicher Leistungsfähigkeit in jeder Hinsicht, und ist solchen Ansprüchen gemäss honorirt, weshalb auch nur durchaus routinirte und mit tüchtigen Platzkenntnissen versehene Herren sich zu melden bitten. Gefl. Offerten erbitten schriftlich und in Spanischer Sprache geschrieben.
L. JACOBSEN & CO.

TEACHER—A lady of much experience seeks a situation in a family as above, or to give daily lessons, in English, French, German and Music. Apply 416 Calle General Lavalle.
179 m18 24

AN English Nursery Governess wishes to find a situation. The very best references will be given by the lady with whom she is still residing in Montevideo, Calle Colon 123, and also apply in Buenos Aires to Mr Herschel, Calle Piedad 643, bajos.
111 m 11 28

WANTED a situation by a young man in a mercantile firm. Is acquainted with English, French, German, Spanish and Italian, and can correspond in same; knows book-keeping by single and double entry. Good references. Apply J L M this office.
203 m 21 27